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ABSTRACT

The eight reports featured in this publication detail the accomplishments of the State Grant Program (Titles I through IV) funded by the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA). Written by members of the Public Library Support Staff, these descriptions are based on state and local library reports on how they meet a variety of users' needs. Each report focuses on one of eight key LSCA program areas: (1) "Literacy Activities" (Adrienne Chute); (2) "Library Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped" (Clare DeCleene); (3) "Library Services to the Handicapped" (Clare DeCleene); (4) "Library Services to the Institutionalized" (Trish Skaptason); (5) "Library Services to the Elderly" (Trish Skaptason and Sandy Pemberton); (6) "Public Library Construction" (Donald Fork); (7) "Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing" (Dorothy Kittel); and (8) "Library Services through Major Urban Resources Libraries Which Serve as National or Regional Resource Centers" (Clarence Fogelstrom). Each report includes a narrative description, and five of the reports present additional state statistical data. (SD)

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LSCA Programs:
An Action Report II

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Library Programs

LSCA Programs:
An Action Report II

April 1989

U.S. Department of Education
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Foreword

The Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA), through Titles I, II, and III, continues to support the extension and improvement of library services by providing formula grants to State library administrative agencies. The State agencies describe the activities that are funded through their LSCA programs in an annual report to the Library Programs office from which these special analyses are drawn.

LSCA Programs: An Action Report II provides a wealth of information about the uses of LSCA funding and the ways it has benefitted communities across the country. It summarizes the activities in the various States, and each report includes information about expenditures, projects, and trends in library services.

The need has never been greater to disseminate information on the various ways in which State and local library activities are fulfilling LSCA program objectives and obligations. This second publication is an effort to meet this need by showing the extent to which LSCA is contributing to the improvement of library services to the disadvantaged, the institutionalized, and the elderly, as well as to public library construction and interlibrary cooperation.

It is hoped that *Library Programs: An Action Report II* will not only reflect well on some of the LSCA program accomplishments and achievements, but will also create a new awareness of the various ways in which public libraries are working to improve their services. I believe you will find this publication helpful, interesting, and challenging.

Anne J. Mathews
Director
Library Programs
Office of Educational Research
and Improvement

Acknowledgments

The staff of the Library Programs office thanks those people in the State agencies who spent many hours gathering and preparing the annual reports from which this report is taken. In addition, we wish to recognize the staff of the Library Programs office who contributed to developing this publication. Robert Klassen, Director of the Public Library Support staff, managed the overall preparation of the report. Administrative Librarians, Adrienne Chute, Clare DeCleene, Clarence Fogelstrom, Donald Fork, Dorothy Kittel, and Trish Skaptason, analyzed the State reports and wrote the special program reports. Patricia Murray provided wordprocessing support and Sandy Pemberton, report editing. Suellen Mauchamer and Christina Dunn edited the document prior to submission to the Publications Branch in Information Services, where the manuscript was final edited and prepared for printing.

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Introduction

The LSCA program has a long and illustrious history of supporting improvements in public library services. The Title I formula grant funds are used by States to provide improved public library access for all persons who, by reason of distance, residence, handicap, or other disadvantaged perspectives, are unable to benefit from basic public library services. Title II funds are used for construction of new public library facilities and modification of existing buildings, and Title III funds promote resource sharing and cooperation among all types of libraries.

Plans and programs from the State library administrative agencies support the extension of library services in these legislated categories:

Title I

- Areas without public library services
- Areas with inadequate public library services
- Physically handicapped
- Other types of handicapped
- State institutionalized
- Disadvantaged
- Limited English speaking proficiency
- Elderly
- Literacy
- Strengthening State library administrative agencies
- Strengthening metropolitan public libraries serving as regional resource centers
- Strengthening major urban resource libraries
- Community information referral centers
- Administrative costs

Title II

- Construction
- Remodeling
- Acquisition costs, land purchases, and architectural fees

Title III

- Development and establishment of cooperative library networks
- Promotion of resource sharing through coordination among public, academic, school, and special libraries

The Public Library Support Staff has the Federal program responsibilities for these Titles. The administrative librarians provide technical assistance to the States during the grant period and then analyze their annual reports, on which the following reports are based. This publication provides information about expenditures, notable projects, and trends. It reflects the funds available to the States from the fiscal year 1986 appropriation of $70,339,000 for Title I, $21,102,000 for Title II, and $16,881,000 for Title III. Nearly 3,000 projects were supported by these funds. More than 25 percent of the Title I funds were spent directly to improve public library services for special population groups, such as the functionally illiterate, the handicapped, and the elderly. In addition, Title II funds initiated 250 local public library construction projects, and Title III supported 500 regional, State, or local library cooperative projects.

This compilation is an effort by the Public Library Support Staff to disseminate information in eight key LSCA program areas: literacy; the blind and physically handicapped; other handicapped; the institutionalized; the elderly; major urban resource libraries and national or regional resource centers; construction; and interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing. Each report was written by a staff member with responsibility for that particular program area. Each key area is covered by a narrative description, and five of the reports present additional State statistical data.

Robert Klassen
Director
Public Library Support Staff

Literacy Activities

Adrienne Chute

The Library Services Program, Title I of LSCA, has been the most consistent source of Federal funds for library literacy projects since the 1970 reauthorization of the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA), when Congress added several priority areas, including services to the disadvantaged. The first LSCA projects were funded under this priority area. Although the LSCA Title I program has supported library literacy projects for almost 20 years, the program has not mandated a particular emphasis. The grantees—State and local libraries—have had the flexibility to determine the direction of individual projects according to local literacy needs. In the most recent reauthorization of LSCA (1984), Congress increased its emphasis on literacy, making it a separate priority area under Title I and adding Title VI, an additional literacy program, to the Act.

Many States have given literacy projects increased support since 1980. The amount of Federal, State, and local funds spent on LSCA Title I literacy projects has increased almost thirteenfold in the past 6 years, increasing from $1.5 million in fiscal year (FY) 1980 to nearly $19 million in FY 86. Federal LSCA funds spent on literacy in FY 86 were $2,998,626. In that same time, the number of projects increased by 7 1/2 times—from 39 in 1980 to 287 in 1986. In addition, the number of States with LSCA literacy projects has nearly doubled—from 26 States in 1984, to 47 in 1986.

While this report focuses on the efforts of libraries under LSCA Title I, it also discusses creative ideas from others, such as adult basic educators, social workers, technology experts, the media, and business. The majority of projects described in this report were funded under LSCA Title I; however, if not, it has been indicated with the identifier (not LSCA) or the non-LSCA funding source.

Public libraries have proved to be ideal outlets for literacy training because every community has one. Many of the most successful public library-based projects have involved many different sectors in the community. For example, helping an illiterate involves personal and emotional commitment by the volunteer tutor, as well as strong support from private and public organizations. The literacy field has become increasingly interdisciplinary. This approach has become even more significant as libraries and other educational and social organizations continue to demonstrate mutual interest in and concern for the problem of illiteracy. The need for joint action has never been greater.

Defining Literacy

A single definition for literacy does not exist, resulting in disagreement as to the number of illiterates in the country. The large number of subgroups, such as limited English-speaking, elderly, institutionalized, and the like, within the illiterate population, makes a single definition difficult to establish. Also, the standard for measuring literacy continues to evolve to higher levels as our society becomes more technological. For example, an early criterion for literacy was the ability to sign one's name. A later criterion was completion of sixth or eighth grade.

However, the number of grades completed did not guarantee corresponding skill attainment. Readability—the ability to read at a skill level commensurate with completion of a particular grade level—is a more sophisticated measure of literacy. Jeanne Chall, a Harvard University reading researcher, has divided adults seeking literacy into three major groups:

> ***Totally Illiterate***—Skills are below the fourth-grade level and the individual cannot acquire information through print.
>
> ***Functionally Illiterate***—A person who can read between the fourth- and eighth-grade levels, the minimum level needed to survive.
>
> ***Marginally literate***—A person who can read between the 8th- and 12th-grade levels, but lacks the 12th-grade equivalence needed in a complex and technological society.

Twelfth-grade equivalence is attained when one can use reading to solve problems and gain information. Shirley Brice Heath, a Stanford University professor, notes that a literacy level of at least 12th grade is needed today for work, for citizenship, and for personal survival.

In the 1970s, functional literacy (the ability to translate information into action) became a popular definition and has been widely used. Experts tested the ability of sample groups of adults to complete tasks requiring literacy skills, such as reading a want ad, addressing an envelope, or filling out a form. The results were then applied to the total population. The 1975 Adult Performance Level (APL) study, which tested adult literacy skills in five functional areas, estimated that 23 million adults age 18 and over, or 1 in 5, were illiterate. Applying the APL finding to 1980 census data, an estimated 25 million adults age 18 and over are illiterate.

Former U.S. Secretary of Education William J. Bennett gave the following definition in testimony in December 1985: "In functional terms, [literacy] is the ability to read, write, speak, listen, compute, and solve problems in situations that confront adults in everyday life." Bennett estimated that 13 percent of Americans age 20 and above, or 17–21 million people, were illiterate, based on a 1982 Census Bureau English language proficiency test. Some believe this estimate is low because it excludes prison inmates, the homeless, and young adults ages 18 to 20. Illiteracy rate estimates, by State, are provided below.

Illiteracy estimates, by State

	Percentage of total population	Inverse rank
United States	13	
Alabama	13	31
Alaska	7	2
Arizona	12	25
Arkansas	15	40
California	14	33
Colorado	8	4
Connecticut	12	25
Delaware	11	17
District of Columbia	16	47
Florida	15	40
Georgia	14	33
Hawaii	15	40
Idaho	8	4
Illinois	14	33
Indiana	11	17
Iowa	10	14
Kansas	9	9
Kentucky	15	40
Louisiana	16	47
Maine	11	17
Maryland	12	25
Massachusetts	11	17
Michigan	11	17
Minnesota	9	9
Mississippi	16	47
Missouri	12	25
Montana	8	4
Nebraska	9	9
Nevada	9	9
New Hampshire	9	9
New Jersey	14	33
New Mexico	14	33
New York	16	47
North Carolina	14	33
North Dakota	12	25
Ohio	11	17
Oklahoma	11	17
Oregon	8	4
Pennsylvania	12	25
Rhode Island	15	40
South Carolina	15	40
South Dakota	11	17
Tennessee	15	40
Texas	16	47
Utah	6	1
Vermont	10	4
Virginia	13	31
Washington	8	4
West Virginia	14	33
Wisconsin	10	14
Wyoming	7	2

In 1985, the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) expanded the definition beyond functional literacy. Its "Young Adult Literacy Assessment" defined literacy as "using printed and written information to function in society, to achieve one's goals, and to develop one's knowledge and potential." The NAEP report did not rate literacy on a single scale; instead, it measured people's performance on more than 100 everyday tasks reflecting three kinds of literacy and varying degrees of difficulty:

Prose literacy—The ability to understand and use information from news stories, poems, and other narratives.

Document literacy—The ability to locate and use information contained in job applications, payroll forms, maps, tables, charts, and indexes.

Quantitative literacy—The ability to do arithmetic based on printed information, such as figuring out a tip or completing an order form.

As Secretary Bennett pointed out, "literacy is multifaceted and multidimensional. . . . There are different types of literacy and many degrees of literacy. No one standard of literacy is sufficient for all people in all circumstances." The NAEP study found only a modest correlation between the three kinds of literacy studied, which indicates that an individual could be competent in one type of literacy, but weak in another.

The NAEP study reported that 97 percent of 17-year-olds could read, but only 54 percent could make inferences and draw conclusions from their reading, and only 21 percent had reading skills advanced enough for college, professional, or technical work. Six percent of those ages 21–25 read below the fourth-grade level. Twenty percent scored below average for 8th graders and almost 40 percent were below average for 11th graders, even though 85 percent said they had graduated from high school.

The study indicated that basic illiteracy is not so much a problem for young Americans as lack of mid-level literacy skills. Many Americans are learning to read and write with only surface understanding. Jeanne Chall commented that in the last 15 years, gains in teaching basic reading skills, up to fourth grade, have been made in American schools. "It's at fourth grade and above that we have a reading slump. . . . That's where children begin to use reading as a tool for learning. They need the vocabulary and knowledge of the world to read well and to gain in comprehension. . . . At this level, where the most widespread problems occur, reading is no longer primarily a matter of decoding the alphabet and understanding simple paragraphs. . . . The students need more context and more content." The NAEP study reported that 10 million adults are illiterate, 36 million cannot read at an 8th-grade level, and 70 million cannot read at an 11th-grade level. The NAEP study also found literacy skills of minority and low-income students to be disproportionately low. The U.S. Department of Education estimated (based on 1980 census data) that 2.3 million to 2.5 million people annually join the functionally illiterate pool. Literacy programs are provided for less than 5 percent of functionally illiterate adults annually. Federal and State governments spent about $500 million on literacy education in 1987. The NAEP study recommended that literacy training be a component of job training programs, dropout prevention, and poverty programs at sites ranging from libraries to prisons.

The 1980s—Literacy Under LSCA Title I

General Trends

LSCA literacy projects from FY 86 to FY 88 provided a broad range of literacy services, including tutoring in numerous settings from bookmobiles to prisons; courses in English for new Americans; and high interest, low vocabulary books-by-mail programs. Projects using technology and incorporating writing increased. Workplace and intergenerational literacy projects increased, as well as projects targeting the elderly and institutionalized. The trend has been away from smaller projects with a low commitment of funds, such as purchasing literacy materials, to larger projects with higher support levels.

Another trend was a decrease in adult basic education projects for those with some reading ability and an increase in activities for those with no reading skills. Libraries often reached adults whose skill levels fall in the 0–4th grade category; these adults proved the hardest to retain in adult education programs. Frequently, illiterates who feared classrooms because of past humiliations could often be reached through the psychological/social support offered in library literacy projects. This has been effected in an atmosphere of privacy and confidentiality, a one-to-one relationship with a volunteer tutor, and the public library's commitment to adult independent learning, allowing the adult learner to set individual goals and work at his or her own pace. Although libraries and adult basic education classes have targeted their efforts to different sectors of the illiterate population, an important trend shows that libraries have been increasingly working in partnership with adult basic educators, social agencies, the private sector, and all levels of government.

The Disabled

The lack of library literacy programs for the disabled has been an area of weakness. On the other hand, library literacy programs addressing the special needs of the disabled have been increasing recently. For example, in 1987, the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Free Library of Philadelphia, published a guide, *Adult Basic Education and General Educational Development Programs for Disabled Adults: a Handbook for Literacy Tutors and Instructors* [not LSCA]. The guide provides suggestions for literacy training in a variety of disabled populations, including the deaf, the visually impaired, the deaf/blind, those with speech and language impairments, the learning disabled, the orthopedically impaired, and epileptics. For each disability, the guide lists behavioral indicators and suggestions for instructors working with students who have the disability.

A learning disabled student is usually someone with average or above-average intelligence whose academic achievement is not consistent with his or her ability; single or multiple perceptual impairments affect the processing of information. Throughout life, the condition can affect self-esteem, education, vocation, socialization, and daily-living activities. Specific learning impairments can include visual perception (the individual may have perfect eyesight, but sees letters incorrectly or in reverse order); auditory perception (problems with accurate interpretation of information through the ears); spatial perception; memory problems (difficulty with short-term memory); or sequencing problems (difficulty understanding the structure of a discussion or reading passage, and difficulty identifying the relationship of main ideas to subordinate ideas).

Many learning disabled adults have never been diagnosed or had appropriate training and their difficulties should not be confused with mental retardation or emotional disturbance. Their histories are often filled with frustrations, failure, and disappointment; with support, effort, and determination, ways can be found to accommodate or compensate for many of the difficulties. Through a grant from the Gannett Foundation, the Learning Disabilities Association of Minneapolis, Minnesota, has prepared a handbook, a manual, and a video presentation to be used by literacy service providers for training tutors. Such information may encourage other localities to serve learning disabled illiterates.

There are several LSCA Title I projects that have addressed the literacy needs of the learning disabled. For example, in their FY 84 literacy volunteers project, the Westchester Library System (New York) developed a student intake questionnaire to help identify students with language learning disabilities. When responses to the questionnaire concerning reading patterns and learning history indicated the need, further diagnostic interviews were recommended. If a tutor was assigned, a learning disabilities specialist helped the tutor design an appropriate reading program.

The reading consultant for Kilbourn Public Library's (Wisconsin) "Libraries, Literacy, and Laubach" project created a looseleaf manual of (how to) remediation suggestions to help beginning tutors diagnose reading problems or learning disabilities. Among topics addressed were interviews, diagnostic inventories, visual problems, sight words, comprehension, and oral reading fluency.

In its FY 86 project "Literacy Education Through Libraries," Dade County Library Service (Florida) included information on the Orton-Gillingham method of helping dyslexics in its tutor training workshops.

Fairfield Public Library (Illinois) placed a computer and software in a learning disabilities classroom at the Fairfield Center Street Grade School to encourage improved reading skills among sixth through eighth graders. The response was tremendous. Teachers reported that students would eagerly finish other assignments in order to earn instructional time on the computer. An additional computer was placed in the Fairfield Career Development Center, a facility for developmentally disabled adults.

Because oral language skills must be developed prior to reading, the hearing impaired-person is at a distinct disadvantage. Children with undiagnosed hearing impairments, such as deafness, have sometimes been incorrectly labeled as mentally retarded, emotionally disturbed, or learning disabled. It is estimated that 30 percent of the deaf population is illiterate. In FY 86, the Mohawk Valley Library System (New York) provided literacy tutoring to two deaf literacy students by using sign language.

A promising innovation in teaching reading and writing to the deaf was developed by Trent Batson at Gallaudet University Washington, D.C.—English Natural Form Instruction (ENFI). In a classroom, a network of computer terminals for each student and the teacher is provided. The teacher gives the lecture, which appears on the computer screens as the teacher types it. Following the lecture, discussion is carried out via the computers, since each student has a computer and can communicate with each other, as well as the teacher. A complete printout of classroom lecture and discussion is saved and copies are available for review and study. The ENFI approach has been adapted to teach English as a second language. The system not only improves the reading and writing skills of the hearing impaired, but also those of nonhearing students.

The Elderly

About one-third of illiterates are age 60 and over, according to the 1982 Census Bureau English Language Proficiency Test. Unfortunately, there have not been many LSCA projects that serve elderly illiterates. Literacy programs targeting the elderly have reached this group in many settings, including nursing homes; senior centers; at home; churches; and, of course, libraries. Reasons for participation in literacy programs most often cited by this group have included reading to grandchildren, reading the Bible, and reading medicine labels.

LSCA literacy projects have cooperated with the National Council on the Aging's (NCOA) Literacy Education for the Elderly Program (LEEP) and the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP). Nioga Library System (New York), for example, was one of 20 NCOA demonstration sites for the LEEP program, which experimented with using senior citizens to tutor other elderly persons.

Some LSCA programs found that elderly illiterates preferred to attend programs populated by other older adults and responded favorably to being tutored by their peers. Transportation plays a vital linking role in literacy programs for the elderly, especially in rural areas; car and van pools, and bus services can be important. Night classes were a deterrent in reaching elderly illiterates.

The elderly population also provided many literacy tutors. Literacy programs have operated jointly with the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), which currently sponsors 43 literacy projects funded by ACTION, a national volunteer agency. For example, the Waterford Public Library (Connecticut) used their RSVP grant to recruit retired seniors as tutors.

People with Limited English-Speaking Ability

Roughly one-third of illiterates age 20 and above were born abroad and speak a language other than English at home. Each year, an estimated 1.4 million refugees and immigrants not literate in English are added to the pool of adult illiterates.

An important factor to consider in organizing an English as a Second Language (ESL) program is the need for a different curricula for students not literate in their own language. Unfortunately, these students have often been placed in regular ESL classes, along with students who have higher levels of literacy. A 1986 Chicago Public Library (Illinois) project "Pre-English as a Second Language: Literacy in Spanish as a First Step," taught ESL illiterates to read and write in Spanish, in a separate class, in preparation for mainstreaming ESL illiterates into regular ESL classes. A guidebook called *A Guideline for Teaching Literacy: A Competency-Based Curriculum for Use with Adult ESL Students,* edited by Dee Ann Holisky, George Mason University, 1985, was designed as an aid for regular ESL teachers who must deal with different levels of literacy in one classroom. A curriculum for four different literacy levels was provided.

With the implementation of a new immigration law in 1987, several projects focused ESL programs on citizenship preparation. Brooklyn Public Library (New York) provided 20 ESL classes of 15 students each, taught by city school teachers. At the Williamsburgh Learning Center, discussion groups provided six 2-hour sessions so that participants could practice reading, writing, and speaking English, and learn about U.S. history and government in preparation for citizenship. The New York Public Library sponsored a speaker from the Center for Immigrants' Rights to talk about the new immigration law.

The Homeless and Migrant Illiterates

The American homeless population has been estimated to be somewhere between 350,000 and 2.2 million, and is growing at a rate of 10 percent per year. Homelessness is a product of poverty, demolition of last-resort housing, and deinstitutionalization. Former middle-class persons are joining the ranks of the homeless, and families make up a large (30 percent) and growing proportion of the homeless.

E.J. Josey, past president of the American Library Association, has noted that the homeless are patrons that can be helped through coalition with social service agencies. There have been no LSCA literacy projects targeting the homeless. However, a 1985 LSCA project of the House of Neighborly Service (Colorado) served 1,450 migrant farm workers. The project purchased a used bookmobile and the staff met with camp foremen at all labor camps to schedule bookmobile stops. The bookmobile provided low-level reading materials in Spanish and English. Other objectives included providing literacy tutoring and English as a second language classes.

Intergenerational Literacy

If the present rate of illiteracy is not checked, it will perpetuate itself into the next generation. David Harmon, in his recent book *Illiteracy: A National Dilemma,* has stated that literacy is a value, not a skill. A fully literate society is one in which reading and writing are natural and common activities. If parents are illiterate, or do not support what is taught in school, they have failed to inculcate literacy as a value. Many illiterate adults were taught how to read at some point in their lives. What their education and social surroundings almost certainly lacked was a sense of literacy as value. Recognizing the importance of inculcating reading as a value among the young, the Center for the Book and the Children's Literature Center at the Library of Congress have designated 1989 as "The Year of the Young Reader."

Research has shown that parents reading aloud to their children get results quicker than those parents who, through worksheets or drills, try to teach their children to read before they reach first grade. Sara Willoughby-Herb, in her article "The Blooming of Readers," notes that children can acquire reading skills without being directly taught to read. Children who acquire reading skills through daily encounters with literacy in their home environments usually have parents who might better be described as reading "partners" rather than reading "teachers." Their home environments are rich in reading and writing materials. Parents read to their children, and value reading themselves. Parents use natural occasions for reading (reading labels on food containers, road signs, store signs), and take time to answer children's questions and discuss what they read. Intergenerational literacy programs have targeted infants through the elderly. Projects for infants and preschoolers may be seen as efforts to prevent illiteracy. For example, the Dauphin County Library System, Pennsylvania, produced *A Stitch in Time* [not LSCA], a booklet given to new mothers in the hospital. The booklet provided guidelines for using books with infants, to stimulate their language and cognitive skills, and to enhance book enjoyment and language development. In "Books for Babies," a program in Rogue River, Oregon, volunteer Friends of the Library visited families with newborns and gave a "Welcome to the World of Reading" presentation, which included library enrollment along with instructions on how to read to children.

Representatives from Kershaw County Library, South Carolina, visited daycare facilities in homes throughout the county, informing families of the library's support materials designed to encourage reading, such as story kits, puppets, and a newsletter called "Sneakers" for middle school children. Other projects focused on reaching children at risk.

A 1986 project at the Scottsdale Public Library (Arizona) launched "Tales by Mail," a books-by-mail service for children ages 3–13. The materials provided consisted of paperbacks and book-and-cassette packages from the Tales-by-Mail catalog. In 1987, Vermont launched a Statewide cooperative literacy effort with its "Connections Reading Discussion" project in six locations. The thrust of this reading program for adults at the functionally illiterate level was to appeal to parents who, as part of the program, read and reviewed children's materials. The newly literate adults found that in learning to read with their children, families became closer and relationships improved. The project was expanded from 6 to 30 locations in 1988.

Jacksonville Public Library, Florida, launched a reading project for economically and educationally disadvantaged parents. Parents attended workshops that focused on training them to read children's books to their preschool children, in 12 tutoring sessions. While their children were attending story-hour programs, the parents were taught to read the same books their children were listening to. The parents then read the story to their children. The Dauphin County Library System, Pennsylvania, has carried this concept even further. Research has shown that taking home a book a child has already listened to increases the child's word recognition, sentence fluency, and ability to read with expression, and increases the frequency of parents' reading to their children.

A John Cotton Dana award winner in 1988, Dauphin County Library System, in its 1987 Title III "Propelling Reading" project, involved parents, teachers, and first-grade children in a cooperative reading venture. One hundred classes participated in the project, with all teachers signing contracts and promising to read aloud every day. Kits of 25 books were distributed to schoolteachers. Of approximately 2,100 students involved, 1,097 families (52 percent) signed contracts to read aloud to their children 10 minutes per day. Children tracked this on "rocket sheets" and returned them to their teachers for small prizes. Parents were provided with read-aloud booklists, and "Family Reading Bookshelves" at the library system's branches provided duplicate copies of the titles in the teacher kits. For children whose parents did not read to them, a teacher at one school arranged for 19 fifth graders to come and read books to the first graders in small groups. In addition, classroom visits by the project librarian were made to talk about the project and family involvement, and to read aloud to the students.

The project conducted a pretest reading attitude survey among children, parents, and teachers, and plan to conduct a post-test to determine if the project has affected attitudes towards reading by the first graders.

Institutionalized

Illiteracy among prisoners in some States has been estimated at 60 percent, and the average youthful inmate reads at slightly less than a seventh-grade level. The LSCA program has been very responsive to the need for institutional literacy programs. The emphasis in these projects has been new technology, General Educational Development (GED) test preparation, purchasing high-interest, low-reading-level materials, and tutoring. The key to the success of prison literacy programs has been motivation.

Chicago Public Library (Illinois), in a 1986 project called "Bond Out or Book Out," promoted reading among jail inmates at the Cook County Department of Corrections by developing a peer inmate tutoring program. A literacy specialist was employed to assess literacy needs, make recommendations, develop a Jail Literacy Model, and produce a promotion videotape. The coordinator formed and directed a Jail Literacy Board, which conducted a national jail literacy survey.

The State correctional institution at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, has been remarkable because of the initiative shown by the inmates, who started their own literacy council 3 years ago when the community of Huntingdon did not respond to the literacy needs of the institution. Among other activities, the Council publishes a newsletter, "Update," sponsors a softball team, and has represented the institution at literacy conferences. LSCA funds provided materials for Huntingdon's peer tutoring program, which has 80 tutors. It was found that 36 percent of the inmates were reading at or below the fourth-grade level, yet the library had nothing below the sixth-grade reading level for the inmates to read. Another enterprising activity was the inmate literacy council's winning proposal to obtain funds from the National Institute of Corrections to develop six tutor training modules for the peer tutors. This grant enabled the council to work with Pennsylvania State University to prepare six tutor training modules of instruction, now available for use by inmate literacy organizations throughout the country. Topics for the modules included organizational dynamics; selection and training of tutors; student/tutor interpersonal relationships; maintaining tutor interest; selection and using supplementary materials; and learning problems. One of the findings of this project indicated that tutor training is a continuous activity, as inmates leave the institution.

At NCCI Gardner, a medium-security prison in Massachusetts, a 1988 project called "Pen Pals" planned to increase the grades 0–4 reading levels of inmates in a 20-week program by establishing an IBM Pals learning lab consisting of interactive videodisc players, personal computers, typewriters, and a collection of adult new reader materials. The project proposal noted that inmates not participating in the prison's educational programs can participate in programming in a library setting. Inmates may possibly be recruited into a literacy program even if the school has not been successful in teaching them.

A 1986 project administered by the San Mateo County Library (California) initiated a demonstration literacy program in the San Mateo County Jail System. The project, which included ESL and creative writing in the Women's Correctional Center in Redwood City, was taught by a reporter from the San Francisco *Chronicle*. A compilation of the writing, called *A Captive Season*, sold out immediately. The program relied on inmate and community volunteers for tutoring. An obstacle common to many correctional literacy programs was the skepticism of correctional staff. To address this, project staff facilitated participation of correctional staff in the design of the program and cultivated a structured process of ongoing dialogue between correctional officers and program staff. Correctional officers made referrals to the program and visited the classes; gradually, criticisms gave way to an acknowledgement that participation in literacy was a legitimate use of inmates' time. A correctional expert conducted an evaluation and found a 12 percent recidivism rate, low compared to the jails' 50 percent recidivism rate, which indicated that the program was successful.

Intergenerational literacy can be an important therapeutic tool for incarcerated parents. For example, in a 1987 Massachusetts project, Framingham Public Library [not LSCA] developed a program to introduce mothers incarcerated at a State correctional facility in Framingham to reading activities that could be conducted with their children when they visit. Massachusetts had learned that, although women used library resources far less than men, they made constant efforts to remain in touch with their children. The women were familiarized with children's books and techniques for reading aloud. The library also provided materials on parenting and a Parenting Center provided an opportunity for women to visit with their children in a relatively quiet and private atmosphere. A specialist in children's work from the public library collaborated with the institutional librarian in this project.

Young Adults

Archie LaPointe, Executive Director of the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), has noted that . . . "our economic strength at home and in the international community is stunted because so many young adults lack the sophisticated and broad range of skills frequently required in this technological age."

The Center for Early Adolescence reported that reading problems of young adolescents often first become evident when they must progress from decoding to comprehension. It is thought that adult illiteracy takes root in early adolescence, and that dropout prevention is one way of reducing it. Twenty-five percent of adolescents drop out of school during their high school years. A number of efforts, such as the PLUS Campaign, have been made to address this problem.

The National Foundation for the Improvement of Education has estimated that more than 700,000 students drop out of high school each year. In 1986, the unemployment rate for young adult dropouts from 16 to 24 years of age was double that of high school graduates, and inadequate reading skills have been reported for 85 percent of adjudicated juveniles. Poverty is the overwhelming demographic predictor of who will drop out. In their 1987 report, the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) concluded that high dropout rates often reflect family and community problems.

Chemung Southern Tier Library System (New York), in its FY 86 Literacy Volunteers Project, included a teen tutoring program for high school students. Teen tutors were trained to teach reading comprehension, study skills, and computer skills.

In a California FY 86 project called "Tutorial Project—My Turn," the National City Public Library began a program using high school students and adults to tutor junior high school students. The program planned to telecast tutor training.

The Center for Early Adolescence found that after-school literacy programming for young adolescents is a neglected area of literacy work. A program called the "Friendly Place," at the East Harlem, New York City [not LSCA] community literacy center, combined a library, bookstore with a wide selection of books for young adolescents, and special programming. Special activities included a teen "rap" group, and special "clubs" that used student literacy skills in the context of exploring areas of interest to young people. Some libraries have begun setting up volunteer activities and peer tutoring activities for older "latchkey" children and teens. This would be a fruitful area of development for LSCA young adult literacy projects.

Teaching Methods

This section updates the section on Teaching Methods from last year's report, "Meeting the Literacy Challenge."

A controversial teaching method has been the Whole Language Approach, also known as natural literacy. The Whole Language Approach to literacy begins with the teacher reading an entire story aloud, with class discussion of what it means. Next, the paragraphs, sentences, and the words are taught. Children also dictate their own stories and practice reading them. The children are immersed in literature to develop their enthusiasm in the belief that they will eventually acquire basic reading skills and a knowledge of phonics. The most controversial aspect of this approach is its de-emphasis on language; teachers do not correct children who mispronounce a word or mistake one word for another, as long as they understand the meaning. Jeanne Chall noted that there has been very little research to document the method's success in the United States. Proponents of the Whole Language Approach have noted that the Phonics Approach bores young children who may learn to read using phonics, but do not develop a desire to read. New studies of child development have shown that children as young as 18 months create their own forms of reading and writing that appear to be imitation or play, but actually have meaning to the child. This is called Emergent Literacy and falls somewhere between the Whole Language and Phonics methods. Children understand the association between writing and speech and develop their own version of literacy much earlier than previously believed. Some textbook publishers have changed their basic readers to draw on children's early experience, rather than immediately introducing the traditional, formal method of reading. In California, which controls 10 percent of the textbook market, officials have indicated they want reading books to reflect the emergent literacy approach. Proponents suggest that teachers build on what children already know and use signs of emergent literacy to decide when to begin more formal instruction.

Some literacy programs have trained their literacy tutors in a number of reading methods to teach basic skills. For example, Sterling Municipal Library, Bayton, Texas [not LSCA] used four approaches—Language Experience, Phonics, Whole Word Approach, and Word Pattern (one learns words that rhyme to learn the sounds that groups of letters make). A student may learn to read using several, or even all four, of these approaches.

An LSCA Title VI grant was used by the Library of Michigan to provide trainer workshops in the newly-developed Michigan Method for literacy tutoring. The Michigan Method is said to bring together the best of Laubach and LVA, as well as other teaching strategies and materials.

Literacy Materials and Software

The identification of appropriate literacy materials and the development of computer software for literacy programs are two key areas of activities for which LSCA Title I funds have been used.

Materials

A persistent problem in adult literacy programs has been the lack of basic low-level (grades 0-4) reading materials that have the appropriate interest levels for adults. Many libraries use LSCA Title I funds to acquire and disseminate literacy materials.

Successful projects have emphasized the importance of not just purchasing materials, but also publicizing and displaying them properly. Markham Public Library (Illinois) conducted a survey of the reading interests of local literacy and adult basic education students before purchasing their literacy collection in 1985. Project staff estimated that about 1 year should be allowed for developing and publicizing a new literacy collection.

In 1986 Shawnee Library System (Illinois), in their "Literacy Support Project," initiated a joint literacy materials purchasing plan for libraries in their service area. Eighty-one hundred items, including 2,000 consumable workbooks for literacy students, were made available, listed in a bibliography, and well publicized. Each library in the area received an initial collection of 40 items, which was rotated every 2 months, giving local residents a fresh selection on a regular basis.

In a similar cooperative purchasing effort among 7 libraries, Mt. Prospect Public Library found that volume purchasing produced sizeable discounts. However, project staff also found that smaller literacy publishers had difficulty filling large orders of single titles. Literacy materials were ordered in a variety of formats—short paperback novels, collections of essays or short stories, kits and series, workbooks and study guides, card sets, tape cassettes, videotapes, sound filmstrips, and computer software.

Some literacy programs used newspapers and magazines as instructional materials. Such materials have a number of advantages: content is current, varied, and relevant to adult interests. The Charlotte/Mecklenburg Coalition for Literacy (North Carolina) reported that they used *Time* magazine in a small group setting for new readers who read between the fourth- and ninth-grade levels. In addition, magazines like *New Words* have been developed for adult new readers.

Service Delivery

LSCA literacy projects have provided outreach literacy training in a number of unusual settings and ways. For example, in 1987 Missoula Public Library (Montana) held a literacy promotion out of its bookmobile parked inside the local mall. Lane County Library (Oregon) used a bookmobile to provide literacy materials and tutor referrals to 6,000 rural residents who were identified as functionally illiterate. In 1988, Springfield-Greene County (Missouri) planned to purchase a customized van equipped with computers, software, and print materials to serve as a mobile literacy teaching unit.

Onondaga County Public Library (New York) placed literacy materials where their readers are often to be found—waiting rooms at social service agencies (e.g., welfare offices) and community centers. Each book carried an invitation to readers to ask for similar books at their local public library.

In 1988, Brevard County Library System (Florida) planned to implement a catalog-based mail order books-on-cassette service for those with limited literacy levels.

Forty Literacy Program Tips From LSCA Projects

There are many program approaches used by literacy projects. Most LSCA Title I projects use the traditional one-to-one tutoring approach, although others focus on two other approaches: community literacy and technology.

One-to-One Tutoring Programs: Additions to a Model

A number of LSCA Title I projects have been quite successful in using the one-to-one tutoring approach. In our last report, we presented a model of a successful one-to-one program that incorporated key successful elements identified in Title I projects over the past 5 years. This year we have supplemented this model with additional key elements identified within the past year. The elements fall into six categories: 1) planning and administering literacy programs; 2) public and student recruitment; 3) volunteer recruitment and management; 4) tutor training; 5) materials and instructional methods; and 6) students. The name of the State in which the successful element was developed is indicated in parentheses. If the idea was taken from a source other than an LSCA project, the source is identified in parentheses.

Planning and Administering Literacy Programs

- State library workshops for grantees on literacy program administration, including presentation of a software package for recordkeeping and statistics called "Volunteer Management System."
- Funding a cooperative literacy project under Title III of LSCA, an urban literacy project under a Title I Major Urban Resource Library (MURL) project, or a literacy project for Indians under LSCA Title IV.

Publicity and Student Recruitment

- Workshop conducted for representatives of local social service agencies, educators, and community leaders, e.g., unemployment offices, motor vehicle departments. (New York, Ohio)
- A visit to the library by the Governor's wife for an evening of adult storytelling. (Virginia)
- A "March for Literacy" led by "Famous Amos," the town mayor, and a marching band, from the steps of City Hall to the library, followed by a read-a-thon for literacy and a party. (New York)
- Starting a "Literacy Watch": Heads of service organizations and local businesses learn how to spot the nonreader through a working session. (New York)
- Posters with tear-off sheets, placed in supermarkets, bowling alleys, laundromats. (Illinois)
- Recruitment at substance abuse treatment centers. (South Carolina)
- Publishing a book of student's writing. (Florida)

- Surveying and canvassing economically disadvantaged areas for literacy students. (Florida)
- Media interviews of students who can "tell their stories" in a moving way. (Florida)
- "Catching On"—a theatrical production that weaves music and humor through the stories of adults from many walks of life, who lack basic reading, writing, and math skills—a literacy play performed in nontraditional settings, such as farm and home shows, union halls, factory lunchrooms, shopping malls, and community festivals. (Minnesota Adult Literacy Campaign)
- Entering a literacy float in your town's parade. (Greater Atlantic City Literacy Project, New Jersey)
- Sponsoring a "Race to Read" for runners and walkers. (Huntington Beach Library, California)

Volunteer Recruitment and Management

- Dramatic readings from new adult reading materials given by a local theatrical group. (Virginia)
- Recruiting tutors at tenant meetings, block parties and other neighborhood functions, and in churches. (New York)
- An annual party given by students in honor of the tutors. (New York)
- Resource Bank of volunteer tutors certified in specialized areas such as handicapped, mentally retarded, nursing home populations, and prison populations. (California)

Tutor Training

- Instruction for tutors in teaching adults to read using different techniques from those used to teach children how to read. (Illinois)
- College course and practicum on the theory and practice of adult literacy offered for credit. (Harvard University, Massachusetts)

Materials and Instructional Methods

- High-interest/low-vocabulary books used as a part of a core collection for the summer reading club. (Virginia)
- Multimedia instructional materials provided to meet the individual learning styles of adult students. (Indiana)
- Coordinator giving "book talks" about the Adult Easy Reading collection, for basic education classes. (Illinois)
- Producing a collection of locally-oriented tapes, such as how to get a chauffeur's license, for the "skill builders" section of the adult basic education collection. (Eugene Public Library, Oregon)

Students

- Student support group. Some students' progress in literacy is subtly or overtly sabotaged by their families or environment. (Massachusetts) Significant number of others can also be included in the support group. (Eugene Public Library, Eugene, Oregon)
- Summer literacy program for first- through fifth-graders who meet minimum requirements for promotion, but have a reading problem. (Illinois)
- Promotion of reading skills among children attending county summer food program sites that serve children from low-income families considered to be high literacy risks. (South Carolina)
- After-school program that provides structured programming and homework assistance. (Connecticut)
- A drop-in tutoring program for adults taking adult basic education classes. (Georgia)
- Tutoring in public housing. (Illinois)
- Employing literacy students in the project. (New York)
- Initiating a "Skills Bank" in a newsletter so students can advertise skills, such as catering, tailoring, etc. (New York)
- Field trips to agencies, such as the Motor Vehicles Department, Board of Elections, and State Employment Division. (New York)
- A series of Basic Life Skills seminars for students, such as applying for a job; interviewing for a job; keeping a job; nutrition; budgeting and credit, and personal insurance; and legal rights. (Illinois)
- Organizing volunteers to phone students monthly, check on their progress, offer advice, and answer questions. (California)
- Researching local life skills needs by consulting with social service agencies and designing and

producing appropriate videos targeted to young adults and adults. (Georgia)

- National Adult Literacy Congress—one student from each State met to discuss definitions of adult literacy, workplace literacy, ingredients of successful programs, legislation, etc. (Hosted by the Mayor's Commission on Literacy, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)
- Using volunteers to work as advocates for students in areas such as dealing with bureaucracies and filling out forms. (Eugene Public Library, Oregon)
- Forming a telephone support system among students. Each student is assigned a contact person (another student). (Huntington Beach Library, California)

Library Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped

Clare De Cleene

All subgrantees, except the District of Columbia and Pennsylvania, submitted reports on expenditures for services to the blind and physically handicapped, which are incorporated into this report. In order to provide an accurate comparison of the activity in this LSCA program, figures for the District of Columbia and Pennsylvania for fiscal year 1985 have been subtracted from the total reported expenditures for that year. The analysis was based on the expenditures of those States reporting in both FY 85 and FY 86.

In FY 86, nearly $4.3 million in Federal money was spent on services to the blind and physically handicapped. This was a decrease of approximately 1 percent of the Federal money spent in FY 85 to support these services. However, a similar comparison of State and local money spent in these services showed an increase of over 23 percent from FY 85 to FY 86. This significantly continued the trend witnessed in 1985, when Federal money spent decreased and State and local money spent increased.

Major programming trends indicated that:

- The popularity of radio reading services resulted in an expansion of this service.
- Patrons experienced increased personal service resulting from automation of library services.
- Automation efforts continued to draw a sizeable portion of the funding provided in services to the blind and physically handicapped.
- Volunteer services remained critical to many programs.
- More States were creating advisory councils to assist in determining the needs and future direction of services to the blind and physically handicapped.

While there were many successful and exciting programs serving these special patrons, only a few can be highlighted here. However, all projects reporting expenditures of money in support of the LSCA program are reported.

Connecticut—Connecticut's Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped made significant strides in obtaining its goal of providing the same range and quality of library materials to the State's blind and physically handicapped. Circulation rose nearly 15 percent from FY 85 to FY 86. During the same time period, the number of individual and institutional registered readers rose by 17 percent.

Hawaii—In order to provide user input and advice to the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, a Consumer Advisory Committee was established in August 1985. Fifteen individual and agency users, plus the State Librarian, were selected to serve on the Committee. In an effort to keep pace with technological progress, State funds, Special Education, U.S. Department of Education, and donated funds were used to purchase a Hewlett-Packard Total Talk and Ready Reader System, an IBM-PC transcription system, and an Apple IIe translation/transcription system.

Michigan—In October 1985, six State organizations received the first annual Volunteers Helping All to Read in Michigan awards, which were presented at a ceremony held at the Michigan School for the Blind. A Governor's Proclamation and a Joint House and Senate Resolution declared the week of October 6-12 as Volunteers Helping All to Read in Michigan Week. This award was the fruition of an idea developed by the program director for WKAR Radio Talking Book and the Librarian for the Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Minnesota—The Minnesota library serving the blind and physically handicapped concentrated its efforts on increasing the production of braille titles. With the purchase of four IBM computers, 38 Tandy 1000s, and one high-speed burster (plus the current inventory of eight IBM PCs), the library produced 1,200 braille titles in FY 86, compared with 253 in FY 85.

New York—The New York State Library for the Blind and Visually Handicapped established a volunteer program that encompassed 55 counties and included over 250 individuals who donated more than 11,000 hours of service. The initial volunteers, including retirees, students, prisoners, explorer scouts, Lions Club members, and many others, successfully eliminated a backlog of 3,000 playback machines that needed inspection and cleaning. In the first year of this program, the original concept and goals of the program were exceeded. Plans were developed to expand the program to make it a Statewide volunteer effort which would exhibit cooperation among State, Federal, and private agencies, and private citizens.

LSCA-Funded Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped Projects List, by State

Alabama

Library	State
LSCA	$ 20,702
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 20,702

The Alabama State Library's Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped registered 169 new patrons. This increased the number of active users to 3,336 and deposited collections from 139 to 147. Circulation, which totaled 149,378 items, increased 11 percent over the previous year.

Library	Alabama Institute for the Deaf and Blind
LSCA	$ 10,000
Non-LSCA	102,268
Total	$ 112,268

The Alabama Institute for the Deaf and Blind provided educational, recreational, and instructional materials in special media format to its 492 library patrons. In addition, it produced 41,429 pages in braille, 710 cassette tapes, 50 large-print pages, 83 pages of tactile materials, and 5,220 pages in print/braille format.

Alaska

Library	State
LSCA	$ 0
Non-LSCA	63,627
Total	$ 63,627

In FY 1986, the staff of the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (LBPH) updated its patron files by removing those who had not used the service in the last 6 months. As a result, the number of active users served directly by LBPH dropped from 500 to 407. In addition, the library served 27 institutions with deposit collections. The number of circulated items totaled 20,196. Interlibrary loan and braille services were provided from the Multi-State Center in Utah. LBPH personnel continued to contact organizations and agencies who work with the blind and physically handicapped to ensure service. The staff also worked with the Division of Elections and the League of Women Voters to provide an audiocassette copy of the Elections Pamphlet to individuals and institutions. While LBPH benefitted from over 500 hours of volunteer labor throughout the year, more volunteers were being sought.

Arkansas

Library	State
LSCA	$ 215,281
Non-LSCA	119,162
Total	$ 334,443

No report submitted.

Arizona

Library	State
LSCA	$ 0
Non-LSCA	335,246
Total	$ 335,246

State funds were expended for staff, space, equipment, and materials, such as large-print books. The library provided services to the eligible patrons in the State.

Library	State
LSCA	$ 1,289
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 1,289

Since funds were received late, the project was barely initiated. Some equipment was purchased with the money received.

Library	Phoenix Public Library
LSCA	$ 447
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 447

Funds were received late, so only a few materials were purchased to serve this project.

Library	Tucson Public Library
LSCA	$ 17,339
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 17,339

The Sun Sounds radio signal was microwaved from the Phoenix facility to Tucson in order to allow the blind and physically handicapped access to information through that service. With the grant, the Tucson Public Library provided a telephone loop to KUAT-FM, the main carrier for southeastern Arizona. This allowed programming to reach all areas serviced by the University of Arizona's stations. The project provided blind and physically handicapped individuals with current information from newspapers, magazines, grocery and department store advertisements, and local calendars of events.

California

Library	Fresno County Public Library
LSCA	$ 27,600
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 27,600

This project completed the basic automation objectives. However, the library encountered difficulties in the READS circulation software, which caused several incidents of extended downtime.

Library	San Francisco Public Library
LSCA	$ 34,900
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 34,900

This project was successful in installing automation programs in the San Francisco subregional library for the blind.

Colorado

Library	State
LSCA	$ 20,000
Non-LSCA	264,030
Total	$ 284,030

LBPH registered 1,047 new readers, circulated 250,860 books and magazines, answered 14,400 phone calls, handled 1,270 interlibrary loans, mailed 5,704 catalogs, sent 3,730 letters to patrons, recorded 293 patron requests, published and mailed 22,000 quarterly newsletters, registered 195 braille users, and duplicated 206 books and 175 magazines on 11,269 cassettes. Forty-two new volunteers were trained. The 153 volunteers recorded over 84 books and 116 magazines, and made 249 visits to new patrons. According to a National Library Service annual survey, LBPH served a population that increased from 4,772 to 5,265 individuals and from 264 to 292 institutions. Consequently, circulation increased by 14,624 titles and interlibrary loan increased by 34 percent. LBPH spent nearly $20,000 to upgrade its automation equipment.

Connecticut

Library	State
LSCA	$ 159,646
Non-LSCA	93,676
Total	$ 253,322

LPBH increased its circulation by 15 percent and increased its readers by 5 percent. It served 5,623 individuals and 328 institutions. A cumulative catalog of volunteer-produced books was prepared for publication. LBPH prepared for automation by converting its magazine and machine-lending records to machine-readable format.

Delaware

Library	State
LSCA	$ 34,417
Non-LSCA	72,430
Total	$ 106,847

LPBH provided 47,839 talking books to approximately 1,000 readers throughout the State. Braille service was contracted with the Philadelphia Free Library. The Delaware Association for the Blind was contracted to provide materials from local magazines and newspapers on cassette tapes. LBPH purchased four computers and three software programs to improve service to their patrons.

Florida

Library	State
LSCA	$ 4,000
Non-LSCA	578,875
Total	$ 582,875

No narrative report was submitted.

Library	Broward County Division of Libraries
LSCA	$ 37,096
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 37,096

The Broward Talking Book Services focused on improved communication with the patrons in order to prepare them for the service's upcoming automation. Circulation grew and was expected to continue to grow as the READS automation system was installed.

Library	Lee County Library System
LSCA	$ 74,500
Non-LSCA	31,542
Total	$ 106,042

No narrative report was submitted.

Library	Miami-Dade Public Library System
LSCA	$ 46,000
Non-LSCA	16,000
Total	$ 62,000

No narrative report was submitted.

Library	Palm Beach County Public Library
LSCA	$ 23,807
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 23,807

Talking books service was provided to 1,796 residents through the Talking Book Library. This library moved to a new facility, which provided a larger lobby area. Two video public service announcements were aired on local television stations in an effort to increase visibility and gain new patrons.

Georgia

Library	State
LSCA	$ 23,160
Non-LSCA	784,871
Total	$ 808,031

The efforts of the Talking Book Center (TBC) staff to keep their readership records current and eliminate ineligible borrowers resulted in a slight drop in readership (.02 percent) and in circulation (1 percent). TBC services were promoted through exhibits, programming on the Georgia Radio Reading Service, talks, television public service announcements, radio interviews, presentations, and the preparation of print materials. Volunteers spent over 6,500 hours recording 768 volumes. An additional 2,617 hours were volunteered in other efforts. The Atlanta Braille Volunteers produced 450 volumes in braille format.

Hawaii

Library	State
LSCA	$ 0
Non-LSCA	286,502
Total	$ 286,502

LBPH established a Consumer Advisory Committee, which included 15 individual and agency users who provided advice on improving LPBH services. LPBH coordinated a handicapped awareness workshop entitled "The Handicapped Experience-What It's Really Like." Automated braille translations and transcription systems were installed, and the staff was trained in their use.

Idaho

Library	State
LSCA	$ 13,907
Non-LSCA	205,469
Total	$ 219,376

A Special Populations grant funded volunteer taping services. By 1988, funds for this service were provided by the State legislature directly to the Blind Commission and will no longer be a part of the State library program.

Library	State
LSCA	$ 73,285
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 73,285

This program investigated delivery systems of materials for individuals unable to use standard print items or unable to access public library collections. Under this project, the READS system was installed to automate library services.

Illinois

Library	State
LSCA	$ 0
Non-LSCA	1,917,211
Total	$1,917,211

No report submitted.

Indiana

Library	State
LSCA	$ 216,065
Non-LSCA	169,158
Total	$ 385,223

Over 11,000 individuals used services for the blind and physically handicapped either through the State Library or through one of the five subregional libraries. While adult readers increased by 858 in 1986, juvenile readers decreased by 377. This left an overall increase in individual readers of 481, for a total registered readership of 8,874. Circulation increased from 377,462 in 1985 to 408,317 in 1986.

Iowa

Library	State
LSCA	$ 25,223
Non-LSCA	26,777
Total	$ 52,000

Service to the blind and physically handicapped was provided through a contract with the Iowa Commission for the Blind. LSCA money was used to purchase large-type materials and to produce catalogs of library holdings. Deposit collections were provided to large institutions, including libraries and nursing homes. In addition, funds were used to purchase commercially produced cassette materials. Fifteen hours of reading from the *Des Moines Register*, local shoppers, and other print sources were provided on the radio reading service. This service was available to eligible patrons within a 40-mile radius of Des Moines. In 1986, a series of programs entitled, "Let's Talk About It," was begun. The series featured scholarly presentations and book discussions in local public libraries; patrons were informed of the programs and texts were made available in braille, cassette, or recorded disc format. During 1986, over 7,000 patrons borrowed 168,954 items.

Kansas

Library	Central Kansas Library System
LSCA	$ 18,760
Non-LSCA	27,206
Total	$ 45,966

Funds were used to support salaries, travel, equipment, supplies, library materials, and other operating expenses. Circulation of talking books was 8,859; cassette books, 17,567; and large-print books, 6,952. Reader contacts totaled 19,554.

Library	North Central Kansas Library System
LSCA	$ 19,048
Non-LSCA	27,546
Total	$ 46,594

Funds for this project were used almost exclusively for salaries. Circulation of talking books was 5,887; cassette books, 15,958; and large-print books, 3,043. Readers contacted totaled 2,643.

Library	Northwest Kansas Library System
LSCA	$ 11,882
Non-LSCA	19,063
Total	$ 30,945

Funds for this project were expended on salaries, travel, equipment, and contractual services. This project served 714 individuals and 44 institutions. Thirty deposit collections were maintained. Circulation of talking books was 5,984; cassette books, 18,020; and large-print books, 800. Readers contacted totaled 3,976.

Library	Southwest Central Kansas Library System
LSCA	$ 18,172
Non-LSCA	26,509
Total	$ 44,681

Funds for this project were used to support travel and salaries. This library system served 541 individuals and 26 institutions, and supported 30 deposit collections. Circulation of talking books was 12,844; cassette books, 19,010; and large-print books, 4,114. Readers contacted totaled 4,942.

Library	Topeka Public Library
LSCA	$ 32,072
Non-LSCA	42,965
Total	$ 75,037

This project served 1,759 individuals and supported 125 deposit collections through expenditures on salaries, travel, supplies, and other items. Circulation of talking books was 17,826 and cassette books, 41,167. Readers contacted totaled 9,447.

Library	Wichita Public Library
LSCA	$ 22,566
Non-LSCA	31,711
Total	$ 54,277

This project served residents of the city of Wichita, Sedgwick County, and the Southeast Kansas Library System. Funds were expended entirely on salaries and served 1,212 individuals and 88 deposit collections. Circulation of talking books was 13,301 and cassette books, 22,454. Readers contacted totaled 10,241.

Kentucky

Library	State
LSCA	$ 1,726
Non-LSCA	134,674
Total	$ 136,400

The regional library, along with the two subregional libraries, ended FY 86 with 5,365 patrons, an increase of 11.5 percent. Circulation grew to 224,963, an increase of 25.5 percent. While all three libraries produced gains, the regional library was responsible for the majority of the increase. Much of this growth was attributable to the conversion to the READS automation system. Volunteers recorded 93 new books and repaired 543 playback machines.

Library	Louisville Subregional Talking Book Library
LSCA	$ 32,574
Non-LSCA	39,326
Total	$ 71,900

In FY 86, the Louisville Subregional Talking Book Library served 1,749 patrons with 78,343 materials. This was an increase of 68 patrons and 3,341 materials over FY 85. In the first month of this project, the library exceeded its objective of patrons served by 16.6 percent and materials circulated by 42.2 percent.

Library	Northern Kentucky Subregional Talking Book Library
LSCA	$ 35,333
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 35,333

A subgrant was awarded to the Kenton County Public Library to strengthen and operate the Subregional Talking Book Library in the Northern Kentucky Region. This project exceeded its objectives of 400 patrons served by 37 percent, and materials circulated by 8 percent. Sixteen thousand materials were circulated.

Louisiana

Library	State
LSCA	$ 208,499
Non-LSCA	91,249
Total	$ 299,748

LBPH delivered braille and recorded materials to 2,807 individuals and 103 institutions. It circulated 170,000 items and mailed 15,366 catalogs. The READS Automated circulation system was installed. Information was disseminated to patrons through the library's toll-free number and through a quarterly newsletter prepared in large-print and braille formats.

Maine

Library	State
LSCA	$ 71,497
Non-LSCA	47,962
Total	$ 119,459

The Maine State Library served as Maine's Regional Library for the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. It provided talking book services Statewide by coordinating the subregional library system. Over 130,000 talking books were circulated to nearly 2,850 blind readers. Communication with patrons was accomplished through a Statewide WATS line and the publication of a quarterly newsletter. Efforts continue to upgrade and expand the volunteer recording project and to expand the appropriate facilities. The State Library began preparatory work for the READS automated circulation system.

Maryland

Library	State
LSCA	$ 78,069
Non-LSCA	223,926
Total	$ 301,995

In FY 86, more than 5,780 certified patrons were served by the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped and its subagencies.

Massachusetts

Library	Boston Public Library
LSCA	$ 55,100
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 55,100

Boston Public Library took major steps to increase access for the blind and physically handicapped by hiring staff to coordinate the services, acquiring material and equipment, conducting accessibility surveys of the building, and clearing a large, highly visible area in order to consolidate the new service and material. The library purchased a Kurzweil Reading Machine, closed circuit television magnifier, high-powered glass lenses, task lighting, a microviewer to allow low vision patrons to use the library's microfilm catalog, and other equipment. This project was the Commonwealth's most ambitious attempt to create an Access Center in a major urban area.

Library	Central Massachusetts Regional Library
LSCA	$ 81,000
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 81,000

The Talking Book Library continued to distribute government-produced recorded books and large-print books to its patrons. The library relocated from an inaccessible branch library to a fully accessible, renovated branch library. Books were loaned 34,789 times to an average of 1,422 readers. An average of seven volunteers contributed 690 hours of time. Although circulation remained the same as the previous year, readership increased slightly.

Library	Massachusetts Regional Library
LSCA	$ 20,000
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 20,000

In FY 86, one tape technician was hired, tape duplication equipment was purchased, and a new procedures manual was developed. In addition, project staff compiled a bibliography of 20th century British and American authors whose work had significant literary, historical, or bibliographical relevance to Massachusetts. These works were to be recorded and duplicated. The Regional Library also recorded and distributed the voter's pamphlet produced by the Secretary of State's office. Finally, the library began retaping and duplicating popular materials in short supply, as well as heavily used or damaged tapes already in the collection.

Michigan

Library	State
LSCA	$ 304,609
Non-LSCA	158,000
Total	$ 462,609

During FY 86, LBPH served 12,813 individuals and 826 institutions. This was a 4.3 percent increase in individual readers and a 3.5 percent increase in institutional readers. LBPH circulated 51,445 disc books, 73,751 cassette books, and 12,797 braille books directly from Lansing. The 12 subregional libraries circulated 98,748 disc books, 208,724 cassette books, and 19,095 large-print books. Circulation activities increased 8.6 percent over FY 85. Tape duplication decreased from 14,428 in FY 85 to 13,486 in FY 86. However, duplicating equipment has now been upgraded. Outreach efforts were conducted through programs, panel discussions, staff attendance at conferences, television public service announcements, a monthly radio show entitled "Bookends," and IN-WATS telephone line, and the Consumer Involvement Committee.

Library	State
LSCA	$ 162,152
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 162,152

Special grants were awarded to the 13 subregional libraries and one regional library. Highlights were: 1) Washtenaw- increased patron registration by 28 percent; 2) Kent-taped "Christian" romances donated by a local publisher; 3) Willard-introduced a large-print service; 4) Oakland- increased communication with other area agencies; 5) Mideastern-developed a dedicated volunteer corps; 6) Upper Peninsula-increased readership resulting from direct contact with local agencies; 7) Blue Water-personalized its service; 8) Northland-inadequate funding hampered service; 9) Muskegon-purchased several hundred audio cassettes; 10) Southwest Michigan-developed outreach programs with area physicians, nursing homes, and adult foster care providers; 11) Wayne-reorganized the volunteer reading program; and 12) Detroit-used billboards to advertise and opened two Talking Book Centers in branch libraries.

Library	State
LSCA	$ 102,720
Non-LSCA	239,950
Total	$ 342,670

Formula grants were awarded to the State's 13 subregional libraries and one regional library serving the blind and physically handicapped. The grant formula was $7,545 plus $0.75 per eligible reader. Special purpose grants were also made in the amount of $5,000 for proposals addressing patron contact, outreach, or collection development.

Minnesota

Library	Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training
LSCA	$ 12,633
Non-LSCA	230,459
Total	$ 243,092

During FY 86, the Communication Center provided direct services to 11,703 clients who were blind, or physically handicapped, or both. Over 38,000 tapes were duplicated, 4,158 new reels of tape were transcribed by volunteers, 1,308 listeners were registered on the New Radio Talking Book, and 206 technology and adaptive aids services were provided. The Center purchased four IBM computers and one high-speed burster, increased electronic brailled production by 50 percent over the previous year, and increased the production of braille titles and requests from 253 in FY 85 to 1,200 in FY 86. By the end of 1986, 30 braillists were fully trained and were brailling on the IBM PC and Tandy 1000. In addition to the 8 IBM PCs now owned, the Center purchased 38 Tandy 1000s. After evaluating an IBM PC (cost: $2,200) versus a Tandy 1000 (cost: $1,050), the Center determined that the Tandy functioned well with the braille program. During FY 86, 23 additional volunteers were recruited and trained for typing in the braille section using the conversion software, and two additional staff members were added.

Mississippi

Library	State
LSCA	$ 43,057
Non-LSCA	63,828
Total	$ 106,885

FY 86 users totaled 5,491, an increase of 1.3 percent over FY 85. The number of users served has remained fairly constant over the last 3 years. Four editions of the newsletter, The Reading Light, were produced in large-print, cassette, and braille formats. In addition, the quarterly newsletter of the Friends of the Handicapped Readers was produced and mailed. Since 1979, the Friends purchased over $50,000 worth of equipment for this program. Volunteers contributed 677 hours to recording library materials. Friends recorded 24 titles.

Missouri

Library	State
LSCA	$ 43,077
Non-LSCA	339,770
Total	$ 382,847

Funds were used for the operation of the LBPH, which processes and distributes materials to the State's eligible patrons. With a staff of one professional and 13 nonprofessionals, a total of 455,300 items were sent to the 9,500 users of this service.

Montana

Library	State
LSCA	$ 85,306
Non-LSCA	50,156
Total	$ 135,462

The Montana State Library staff attended conferences and workshops and spoke to community organizations. These activities resulted in a 2 percent increase in users and a 13 percent increase in circulation. A dinner for volunteers and inmates at the Montana State Prison produced enough donations to upgrade the present soundbooth and build another new one in the new high-security compound. These inmates produced 12 books and 6 issues of *Montana Magazine of Western History*.

Nebraska

Library	State
LSCA	$ 61,101
Non-LSCA	271,712
Total	$ 332,813

No report submitted.

Nevada

Library	State
LSCA	$ 20,935
Non-LSCA	15,045
Total	$ 35,980

The funds for this project continued to support services to the blind and physically handicapped. The expanded use of volunteers in the Carson City facility enabled the expansion of services to more users. Service was provided through two major centers-the Las Vegas-Clark County Library District and the State Library in Carson City.

New Hampshire

Library	State
LSCA	$ 30,403
Non-LSCA	135,061
Total	$ 165,464

The State Library continued to operate and maintain the New Hampshire Talking Book Library as the regional library for service to the blind and physically handicapped. The regional library circulated books and magazines in braille, record, and cassette format to eligible users. Playback equipment was maintained, distributed, and repaired as required. Automation of patron files neared completion.

New Jersey

Library	State
LSCA	$ 244,411
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 244,411

No narrative report submitted.

New Mexico

Library	State
LSCA	$ 0
Non-LSCA	137,161
Total	$ 137,161

The FY 86 circulation reached 76,417, an increase of 9 percent over FY 85. Emphasis in volunteer reading changed from recording to editing. Editing began on regional materials recorded by volunteers. These materials were available to users in FY 87. Existing volunteers recruited two additional machine repairmen, and a third former repairman rejoined the program.

New York

Library	State
LSCA	$ 158,500
Non-LSCA	361,551
Total	$ 520,051

In FY 86, the New York State Library for the Blind and Visually Handicapped loaned 540,590 talking and braille books and 6,835 cassette and phonograph players to 21,811 individuals and 1,490 institutions. Reader registration rose from 180 to 200 new borrowers per month, an 11 percent increase. Over 1,580 institutional book collections were placed or renewed during FY 86. These collections served 6,124 institutional residents. A quarterly newsletter (in Braille cassette and large-print editions) was sent to 15,000 readers. A toll-free line logged in 10,237 requests for information and services.

Library	Chautauqua Cattarauqus Library System
LSCA	$ 28,500
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 28,500

The UPDATE Radio Reading Service broadcast 45 hours per week. Programming topics included consumer news, information for the disabled, grocery shopping news, current books, and local newspaper articles. The UPDATE listeners indicated that their favorite programs were the daily newspaper (a 2-hour reading that was repeated in the evening due to its popularity), the weekly grocery advertisements, and local history programs. This program, serving 288 listeners, was staffed by 1.5 LSCA-funded staff members.

Library	New York Public Library
LSCA	$ 114,000
Non-LSCA	495,000
Total	$ 609,000

The program served the visually impaired by providing a Kurzweil Reading Machine, circulating a book collection, maintaining the Audio Book Studio, and using volunteers to maintain equipment. The success of the volunteer program was apparent in the increased number of equipment available for recirculation. Volunteers also produced recorded materials of unavailable titles.

Library	Ramapo-Catskill Library System
LSCA	$ 19,000
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 19,000

Radio Vision, a broadcast radio reading service, was able to link its operation with the Intouch Radio Reading Service in New York City. Radio Vision served 475 listeners and could reach approximately 1,000 new listeners residing in its extended broadcast coverage area. The service broadcast programs 24 hours a day.

North Carolina

Library	State
LSCA	$ 32,982
Non-LSCA	618,909
Total	$ 651,891

While circulation of all types of materials dropped 1 percent (from 276,668 to 274,668), the total number of individuals served increased 7 percent (from 8,740 to 9,352) and the institutions served increased 3 percent (from 553 to 568). Volunteers produced over 50 books and 75 issues of magazines on tape and in braille. Over 500 books were added to the collection. Automation of the inventory and circulation system for LBPH was a priority of the State Library in FY 86.

North Dakota

Library	State
LSCA	$ 93,149
Non-LSCA	9,012
Total	$ 102,161

The number of individuals using the Talking Book Service rose from 810 in 1981 to 1,856 in 1986. This 77 percent increase exceeded the 15 percent average increase recognized for the National Service Regional libraries nationwide. The Dakota Radio Information Service (DRIS), although not funded with LSCA money, was administered as a non-profit corporation housed at the State Library, coordinated by the Blind and Physically Handicapped consultant, and served those unable to use conventional print materials. Volunteers continued daily readings of local newspapers, current magazines, and national materials from a New York-based radio readings of local newspapers, current magazines, and national news service. DRIS service was extended to Minot and a 75-mile radius around Minot.

Ohio

Library	State
LSCA	$ 156,323
Non-LSCA	853,625
Total	$1,009,948

Library service to the blind and physically handicapped made steady progress in 1986. The number of readers served by the regional libraries rose to 24,078, a 2.8 percent increase. Circulation at the Cincinnati Regional Library rose 4.5 percent and at the Cleveland Regional Library by 5.9 percent, thereby increasing Statewide circulation by an overall 5.4 percent. Two new machine sublending agencies were added this year, bringing the total number to 51. Approximately 38,000 record players and cassette playback machines were in the Ohio inventory by the end of FY 86. Repair of equipment continued to be the major problem, and more volunteers were needed to keep up with demand for this work. A Consumer Advisory Committee for Ohio Library Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped was formed, and 600 registered talking book readers expressed interest in membership. Four were selected for appointment by the State Library Board, along with representatives from four organizations of the blind and physically handicapped and four agencies working with talking book readers in residential settings. Publicity and public education were the first goals of the committee.

Oklahoma

Library	State
LSCA	$ 25,179
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 25,179

The Oklahoma LBPH has been under the direction of the Department of Human Services since 1969. Approximately 38 percent of the estimated eligible persons in Oklahoma used their services. The Library circulated a collection of 60,000 volumes of talking books and 7,500 large-print and braille volumes. The Radio Talking Book service reached 12,000 blind and severely handicapped individuals. In 1986, there were approximately 4,600 registered users. The LSCA grant was used to purchase shelving and to support automation.

Oregon

Library	State
LSCA	$ 0
Non-LSCA	187,000
Total	$ 187,000

The Talking Books and Braille Library Services program of the State Library is part of a nationwide program that uses materials from the Library of Congress to serve the educational, informational, and recreational reading needs of print-handicapped persons in Oregon. The program obtained, maintained, and circulated talking books, open-reel and cassette tape recordings, large-print books, and braille materials. During 1986, there were over 5,600 registered individual borrowers. There were 701 collections. The total number of items circulated exceeded 331,500.

Library	Oregon State Library Foundation
LSCA	$ 31,466
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 31,466

This project demonstrated the application of new technologies to equalize access to the printed word for blind and physically handicapped readers. Braille production from Kurzweil/microcomputer output testing was completed by interfacing a Leading Edge microcomputer and a Kurzweil machine. Careful editing of information downloaded from the Kurzweil to the Leading Edge was necessary due to scanning errors on the Kurzweil. Space limitations prohibited testing on the Kurzweil/Apple microcomputer. The Library purchased a "new generation" brailler (Versapoint interfaced with the Leading Edge/Hot Dots configuration). Three Library patrons used the equipment on a regularly scheduled basis.

Rhode Island

Library	State
LSCA	$ 74,386
Non-LSCA	164,351
Total	$ 238,737

Readership increased from 1,780 in the 1985 to 1,793 in 1986. CLSI was used for the circulation of large-print materials. Patron information continued to be entered into the microcomputer. Outreach was promoted through cable television programs, public service announcements, attendance at workshops and conferences, exhibits, and visits to nursing homes.

South Carolina

Library	State
LSCA	$ 61,236
Non-LSCA	271,036
Total	$ 332,272

During 1986, 1,105 adults, 115 juveniles, and 15 institutions began service. These increases took place despite the fact that files were purged twice during the automation process. The library made numerous extra circulating copies of cassette books, over 1,800 copies of 13 cassette magazines, and continued to repair books using high-speed duplicating equipment. The talking book collection increased by 6,234, the cassette book collection by 11,294, and the large-print collection by 1,056. The circulation of talking books, cassette books, large-print books, and magazines increased an average of 2,267 per month. The library's services were promoted through State newspapers and organizational newsletters, speaking engagements, cooperation with public libraries throughout the State, demonstrations of equipment, and word of mouth. While volunteers were not routinely used (due to space and staff limitations), 39 individuals contributed over 1,400 hours of volunteer time to the program. The toll-free IN-WATS telephone line handled 6,538 calls, using 345 hours of staff time in 1986.

South Dakota

Library	State
LSCA	$ 123,254
Non-LSCA	10,606
Total	$ 133,860

The South Dakota Library for the Handicapped served handicapped patrons of South Dakota and North Dakota. By the end of the fiscal year, South Dakota had 2,343 registered borrowers and North Dakota had 1,861. This represented a 10.6 percent increase over 1985. The READS automated system was implemented and tested. Inmates at the State Penitentiary continued to assist in the repair of equipment, in the narration of materials, and in the production of braille. They also began work on a bibliography that will list all braille materials they have produced. To promote handicapped awareness and the library's services, the staff worked cooperatively with the South Dakota Federation of the Blind, the Federation for the Blind, Lions Clubs, North Dakota State Library, South Dakota School for the Visually Impaired, and the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation. In 1986, 86 large-print textbooks, 124 recorded textbooks, and 36 braille textbooks were ordered. The adapted toys projects (of the Crippled Children's Hospital and School) continued. Inmates from the State Penitentiary assisted in adapting toys for these children. A grant for $4,332 was given to the school for the purchase of switches and other adapters, as well as additional toys and other equipment necessary for the project. Toys were checked out Statewide.

Tennessee

Library	State
LSCA	$ 188,283
Non-LSCA	291,129
Total	$ 479,412

In 1986, the Tennessee LBPH circulated 201,484 materials to 4,831 readers. This represented an increase of 6 percent in circulation and 10 percent in readers over 1985. Public awareness was accomplished through library staff member participation in over 40 meetings and programs. The library used the Tennessee Automated Circulation System (TACS), and this resulted in the conversion of two reader advisors to positions with data processing responsibilities.

Texas

Library	State
LSCA	$ 0
Non-LSCA	996,666
Total	$ 996,666

Although interest in library service to the blind and physically handicapped was demonstrated by an increase of 307 new institutions served and 3,154 new individuals registered, the fiscal crisis in the State affected the library's ability to satisfy demand. Overall circulation decreased and supplies diminished. The library continued development of the Research/Reading Center for disabled persons. The Center provided a browsing collection in all media, playback equipment, a dictionary and encyclopedia on tape, and technological aids to enable handicapped persons to access the print collection of the State Library. Although budgetary constraints prohibited extensive publicity about the Center, use of the Center continued to be high. The Center was a model project, part of which would be the placement of Kurzweil machines in public, college, and university libraries throughout the State. Over 100 library employees throughout Texas have been trained in the use of the Kurzweil machines in preparation for placement in their libraries. The Volunteer Recording Program showed an increase in the production of library materials in 1986.

Utah

Library	State
LSCA	$ 109,460
Non-LSCA	178,670
Total	$ 288,130

The Utah State Library served as the MultiState Service Center for the National Library Service. As such, it served 16 Western States. The library circulated over 150,000 books and 70,000 magazines to its patrons. Over 1,000 new patrons were registered, a 23 percent increase over 1985. One hundred volunteers recorded 525 textbooks and repaired over 400 talking book machines, cassette book machines, and radios. The library duplicated 7,000 reels and cassettes of special materials for the blind. The library continued to record one local magazine. The Radio Reading Service broadcast 15 magazines, 2 local newspapers, 2 Statewide newspapers, shopping ads, and old-time radio shows in its 9 hours of broadcast time each day. The library purchased three Telex 3000 professional reel-to-reel tape recorders to comply with the tape recording standards of the National Library Service. Library publications included a quarterly newsletter, a catalog of its "Mormon Collection," and a large-print and braille catalog of all the magazines available free of charge to patrons.

Vermont

Library	State
LSCA	$ 27,069
Non-LSCA	20,839
Total	$ 47,908

In 1986, after purging the files, the number of registered patrons was 1,633. Circulation statistics continued to increase. Publicity for library services was accomplished through consultant attendance at meetings, radio announcements, and booths at State fairs. Volunteers continued to tape textbooks for blind students mainstreamed into secondary schools and colleges.

Virginia

Library	State
LSCA	$ 59,000
Non-LSCA	61,306
Total	$ 120,306

The State Library continued its association with the State Library for the Visually and Physically Handicapped. The regional library served 3,023 active readers and maintained 87 active deposit collections. Materials were provided in recorded disc, cassette, braille, and large-type formats. The circulation of the regional library was 103,400. Of this number, 95,218 were circulated to individual readers. There were 2,276 circulations from the deposit collections and 5,906 interlibrary loans. Eight public libraries served the visually and physically handicapped as subregional libraries, providing materials to 3,754 persons and maintaining 164 deposit collections. The subregionals circulated 127,667 items.

Washington

Library	State
LSCA	$ 49,000
Non-LSCA	441,273
Total	$ 490,273

The library served a total of 8,437 individuals in 1986. The automated circulation system provided the capability to circulate as many books as borrowers needed. Book circulation totaled 343,833 during this time period. The taping service filled 2,046 requests. A total of 233 recordings were narrated for the taping service, and 63 titles were recorded for radio. The Evergreen Radio Reading Service produced 7,137 original braille pages, duplicated 27,049 braille pages, and provided 92 hours of programming to 1,800 listeners in Seattle and Eastern Washington. More than 250 volunteers continued to expand the library's services by donating 25,579 hours. Outreach activities included 112 presentations to 926 individuals.

West Virginia

Library	State
LSCA	$ 18,813
Non-LSCA	178,915
Total	$ 197,728

Any West Virginian not able to use ordinary print due to a visual impairment or physical handicap was eligible to receive library services through the Department of Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Service was provided through a series of five subregional libraries located throughout the State.

Wyoming

Library	State
LSCA	$ 30,652
Non-LSCA	31,000
Total	$ 61,522

During 1986, the State Library purchased 375 large-print books and produced a large-print catalog. Circulation to local patrons was 544; to public libraries and individuals, 4,318; and to institutions, 167. The Wyoming Department of Education contracted with the Utah State Library for talking book services. An In-WATS telephone number was available for Wyoming residents to call Salt Lake City, Utah.

Guam

Library	Nieves M. Flores Memorial Library
LSCA	$ 7,760
Non-LSCA	15,435
Total	$ 23,195

The Nieves M. Flores Memorial Library is the subregional library for the blind and physically handicapped to serve Guam and Micronesia. During the past year, these services were used by the other island libraries in the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, Republic of Palau, and the Federated States of Micronesia. During 1986, 171 materials from the subregional collection were circulated.

Puerto Rico

Library	State
LSCA	$ 32,831
Non-LSCA	49,967
Total	$ 82,798

Library services to the blind and physically handicapped were offered from the Puerto Rico Regional Library. The collection increased by 1,492, to a total collection size of 2,134. The Spanish collection was increased by 47 titles, for a total of 431. Over 14,600 items circulated in 1986. Over 150 new patrons were registered for service. Outreach service was promoted through bookmobiles, deposit collections, weekly radio programs, conferences, and meetings with civic groups. Two hundred radio programs with information for the blind and physically handicapped were produced.

Virgin Islands

Library	Virgin Islands
LSCA	$ 13,470
Non-LSCA	49,264
Total	$ 67,734

The Regional LBPH acquired new shelving in order to have the collection in a more compact area. The reorganization of the collection doubled the amount of space available for the growing cassette collection.

Library Services to the Handicapped

Clare DeCleene

In the LSCA program, handicapped is defined as mentally retarded, hearing impaired, speech impaired, visually handicapped, seriously emotionally disturbed, orthopedically impaired, or otherwise health impaired. Fiscal year 1986 was the second year in which States were to report funding provided to the handicapped. Some projects continue to combine service in this category with service to the blind and physically handicapped.

Federal expenditures for services to the handicapped more than doubled from FY 85 to FY 86. During the same time period, local expenditures dropped. State money was not used to support library services to the handicapped in either year. The number of States supporting these services increased from 9 in FY 85 to 11 in FY 86. Alabama, Arizona, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, and Tennessee supported handicapped library services in both years.

Ten of the programs developed supported services to the deaf, and seven of these funded the installation of telecommunications devices for the deaf (TDD) in local libraries. In addition, funds were used to purchase telecaptioned videos and decoding machines and to support sign language classes.

Nine programs were developed to provide library service to learning disabled, mentally handicapped, and handicaps unrelated to hearing. These were generally directed to juvenile audiences and intended to provide assistance in the learning process through the use of toys, puppets, and special assistance devices.

Among the noteworthy projects reported serving the handicapped were:

- **Arizona** (State Library)—A grant funded by the State Library coincided with a Statewide program inaugurated by Senate Bill 1010, "Telecommunications Devices for the Deaf." Efforts to coordinate library service with a Statewide initiative greatly increased the visibility of a specialized library service.
- **Illinois** (Skokie Public Library)—The Skokie Public Library analyzed its overall services to the handicapped and developed a program to serve the visually and hearing impaired. Strong community support resulted in a significant contribution from volunteers.
- **Massachusetts** (Acton Public Library)—This project was an example of what a small library can accomplish with minimal funds. The library hired a consultant, trained staff in sign language, acquired a decoder for loan, enhanced its library collection to include books and videocassettes on deafness, and invited a representative from Gallaudet College to speak at a library program.
- **Tennessee** (State Library; Nashville; and Davidson County Public Library)—This project was the only example of a concerted State effort to provide regular, continued, and exemplary service to hearing impaired patrons. Their efforts were similar to the efforts extended by every State library in providing service to the blind and visually handicapped.

These are just examples of exceptional efforts to serve handicapped patrons. Other libraries demonstrated the same commitment to serve their communities by making an extra effort to reach those who previously were unable to use the library.

LSCA-Funded Library Services for the Handicapped Projects List, by State

Alabama

Library	Huntsville-Madison County Public Library
LSCA	$ 3,000
Non-LSCA	3,000
Total	$ 6,000

This project was designed to increase public awareness of the special needs of handicapped children by developing a collection of materials for children with handicaps, preparing bibliographies, and cooperating with the "Kids of Huntsville" in presenting workshops and programs about handicaps.

Library	Mildred B. Harrison Regional Library
LSCA	$ 3,000
Non-LSCA	1,350
Total	$ 4,350

Library services and materials for mentally handicapped citizens of Shelby County and their caregivers were provided through the development of a special Mental Health resource materials collection. A bibliography of library resources and the resources of other agencies was produced and distributed. Workshops were conducted to demonstrate the practical use of the resource collection.

Library	Tuscaloosa Public Library
LSCA	$ 1,000
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 1,000

The Tuscaloosa Public Library installed a TTY machine in order to serve deaf patrons. Individual contact was made with all TTY users in Tuscaloosa, and the service was promoted through meetings with the Registry for Interpreters for the Deaf. Twenty-seven reference questions were received and answered using the TTY machine.

Arizona

Library	State Library
LSCA	$ 22,550
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 22,550

Timing was ideal for this grant for the hearing impaired, since it paralleled the implementation of a Statewide program inaugurated by Senate Bill 1010, "Telecommunications Devices for the Deaf." By the conclusion of the grant, deaf residents of Yuma County received free TDDs and were able to communicate with the library. The library TDD was installed on a separate line from the library number so the library could record the number of after-hours phone calls. The library's decoder was used by staff sign language classes, in addition to providing a popular service to the public. The decoder was used frequently by students in sign language classes at Arizona Western College.

Illinois

Library	Chicago Library System
LSCA	$ 35,600
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 35,600

During FY 86, the public awareness and programmatic aspects of the Deaf Services Project were implemented and completed. An advisory group was formed to assist in planning. Services were targeted at two sites and included sign language classes, signed programs for children and adults, and workshops. TDDs, sound amplification systems, special book collections, captioned videocassettes, and TV decoders were provided at both sites. In addition, an infrared amplification system was installed in the Cultural Center auditorium. Special classes in sign language were provided to 20 staff members.

Library	Great River Library System
LSCA	$ 43,973
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 43,973

The Great River Library System, in conjunction with the Illinois School for the Deaf, implemented their Awareness Project for Library Service for the Hearing Impaired. Each of the 18 library systems in Illinois hosted an awareness workshop conducted by the project director. In support of these workshops, four videotapes were purchased to help librarians become aware of the language and communication barriers of hearing impaired

Illinois (continued)

patrons. Twenty-one books and 18 pamphlets on deafness and deaf communication were purchased, and numerous free pamphlets were acquired to round out the collection. The project produced over 500 copies of a brochure entitled "Tips You Can Use When Communicating With Deaf People."

A telecaption decoder, TDD, and a set of acoustic coupler telephone adapters were purchased for demonstration at workshops. Extensive contacts with community organizations were conducted to keep the Awareness Project's information current and to increase the visibility of the project with patrons and with other agencies.

Library	River Bend Library System
LSCA	$ 16,451
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 16,451

The Kids on the Block Community Education Project reached over 1,400 people—adults and children—through 96 performances. The project provided an excellent arena for volunteer participation, with over 1,200 hours of donated service. Because the project was so labor intensive, its direction was changed with a plan to develop a slide-tape program. An additional $795 in support of the project was received in donations. Approximately $2,600 worth of related library materials were ordered and made available to the public. Over 1,500 bibliographies of Kids on the Block-related topics were printed and distributed at performances.

Library	Skokie Public Library
LSCA	$ 92,996
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 92,996

This project was the result of an effort to demonstrate that disabled library users could be mainstreamed successfully into a public library setting and could expect substantially the same quality and scope of service available to the general public. The library purchased a Kurzweil Reading Machine, several Visualteks (closed circuit televisions), speech compressors, and a talking calculator. A TDD, closed-captioned decoders, videocassette players, and an FM sound amplification system were purchased for the hearing impaired. The four portable Visualteks, available for home loan, typically had a waiting list of at least 20 people. The Williams Sound FM Personal PA system was permanently installed in the library's auditorium.

In addition to the purchase of equipment, the library increased its purchase of large-print books, books on cassette, and closed-captioned videotapes by 20 percent. The Library of Congress Talking Book Program was administered along with this project, each program complementing the other.

Two sensitivity training sessions were held to reinforce the concept that services to disabled persons were the responsibility of every staff member. Volunteers contributed 231 hours of behind-the-scenes work in support of this project. Community support was gained through a cooperative relationship between the library and Skokie's Advisory Council on Disabilities.

As a result of these activities, 400–500 individuals were served by this project, and circulation of large-type books increased 40 percent.

Library	Suburban Library System
LSCA	$ 5,422
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 5,422

The Suburban Audio Visual Service project attempted to establish a circulating collection of captioned videocassettes for the hearing impaired. The project attempted to secure the duplication licenses for the transfer of 16mm film titles that had been captioned onto videocassette. The rights to over 200 titles were obtained, exceeding the project's objective of 150 titles. Project staff discovered that open-captioned videocassettes were not readily available.

Library	Suburban Library System
LSCA	$ 38,115
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 38,115

The Audiovisual Assistance for Learning Disabilities Project proposed to provide a backup audiovisual materials collection to serve that segment of the learning disabled population. A large and varied collection of materials was purchased to enhance the current Suburban Audio Visual Service's collection. These specialized materials allowed users to meet the needs for self-education.

Massachusetts

Library	Acton Public Library
LSCA	$ 4,970
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 4,970

To improve library services to the hearing impaired, the library hired a consultant to evaluate current services and materials. Two staff members received training in sign language, a TDD machine was installed at the reference desk, and the library hired professional interpreters for library programs. The library collection was expanded to include books on deafness, videocassettes on deafness and signing, a telecaption decoder, and a TDD for loan. A representative from Gallaudet College delivered a public awareness program on living with deafness and the library began signed story hours for children. Additional programs for adults included topics on personal finances and managing childhood illnesses.

Library	Robbins Library, Arlington
LSCA	$ 11,374
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 11,374

The library purchased over 300 books, recorded books, periodicals and equipment, including TDDs, a low-vision reading device, and a page turner. Over 5,000 brochures describing the services were printed and 700 of these were mailed to physicians' offices and agencies. Library staff monitored the use of recorded materials as a sample of the overall collection use. Fifty-five recorded titles were circulated 186 times.

Twelve percent of the disabled persons borrowing these items identified their disabilities. All were visually impaired, and more than half were elderly and had another physical impairment, in addition to low vision.

Library	Levi Heywood Library, Gardner
LSCA	$ 7,500
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 7,500

The library purchased over 550 books, audiovisual items, and pieces of equipment to support its increased activities. Special story hours were doubled and attendance averaged 22 youngsters throughout the project. In addition to the project advisory board, a new advocacy group for parents of special needs children (FOCUS) was formed to work with the library in acquiring information on legislation and regulations concerning the handicapped. The library scheduled training sessions for this group, which were conducted by a Statewide parents' advocacy association. Also as a result of the project, the library's film program for deaf adults ended. With the acquisition of captioned videocassettes, deaf patrons asked the library to focus on these materials instead of films.

Montana

Library	Boulder Community Library
LSCA	$ 3,000
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 3,000

This project surveyed existing library services for the deaf and hearing impaired, analyzed the data gathered, and developed recommendations for future services. Results were reported to the LSCA Advisory Council and State Library Commission.

New Jersey

Library	New Jersey Library for the Blind and Handicapped
LSCA	$ 38,330
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 38,330

No narrative report was submitted.

New York

Library	Buffalo and Erie County
LSCA	$ 94,525
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 94,525

This project was designed to provide innovative library services to the unserved and disadvantaged in Erie County, particularly those who were socially, economically, educationally, culturally, and physically handicapped. Outreach efforts were enhanced by the use of a unique custom-designed mobile unit, which enabled staff to directly serve local communities. The van was a multimedia program unit, which served 70 agencies in the urban community on a regular schedule. Information programs were provided to all age levels—preschool through elderly.

Library	Finger Lakes Library System
LSCA	$ 13,610
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 13,610

New York (continued)

Approximately 20 workshops and demonstrations were funded by this project. The project also produced a booklet entitled "Assistive Devices for the Hearing Impaired." A sign interpreter worked with the children's consultant to sign stories during the system's storytelling festival. In addition, a signed storyhour was held as part of the Tompkins County Public Library's summer reading program.

Library	OMRDD–Letchworth Village Developmental Center
LSCA	$ 14,500
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 14,500

This project was established to design and develop an active stimulation and electromechanical devices lending library at the Letchworth Village Developmental Center. The program was designed to serve the agency's most severely disabled population who cannot access traditional library resources. Due to the characteristics of the population for whom this library was designed (multiple handicapped, developmentally disabled adults and children), equipment and materials were loaned to agency staff for use with their clients. Equipment was tailored to compensate for specific physical disabilities and levels of cognitive ability. Because agency staff were untrained in the area of active stimulation, staff training and the development of a detailed User's Guide became critical components of the project.

Rhode Island

Library	Cranston Public Library
LSCA	$ 739
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 739

No report was submitted.

South Carolina

Library	Chester County Library
LSCA	$ 3,618
Non-LSCA	2,730
Total	$ 6,348

Because only 59.2 percent of the children in Chester County entering first grade are considered ready for school, the library developed a project to provide a new type of learning material that could be used by handicapped children who were unable to use many of the library's traditional materials. Consequently, the library created an educational toy and puppet collection for the learning handicapped. Money was used to purchase books, puppet stages, and 89 learning toys and puppets. One of the main objectives of the project was to improve reading and school readiness among preschoolers. All the toys purchased were used to teach skills that would help prepare children for school.

Tennessee

Library	State Library; Nashville and Davidson County Public Library
LSCA	$ 50,000
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 50,000

Library Service for the Hearing Impaired established itself as the major information repository about hearing impairment and for hearing impaired people in Tennessee. In conjunction with the deaf community and other interested persons, the staff was successful in obtaining funding through the State legislature. This funding allowed continuance of the 24-hour automated TDD News Service, over the phone and in-house information and referral services, a special media collection, TDDs and Television Telecaption Decoders for loan, the most extensive book collection about hearing impairment in the Southeast, in-service training for staff, and other programs.

In cooperation with the Tennessee Council for the Hearing Impaired and the Tennessee Association of the Deaf, the project produced "1986-88 Tennessee Directory of Services for the Hearing Impaired." Along with the League for the Hearing Impaired, assertiveness training programs for deaf adults were conducted.

Statistics indicated significant growth in the program over the previous year. The number of information and referral calls increased by 15 percent; the number of people reached through presentations and library in-service training programs increased by 52 percent; the number of people who viewed programs in the media collection increased by 66 percent; the number of books borrowed increased by 10 percent; and the amount of public awareness literature disseminated increased by 6 percent. TDDs were loaned 162 times in FY 86.

Washington

Library	Spokane Public Library
LSCA	$ 2,232
Non-LSCA	0
Total	$ 2,232

The Spokane Public Library purchased a TDD machine and trained staff on its use. Information on this new service was provided to local media and to the deaf community through the Spokane Deaf Service Center. The number was also listed in the phone book. Despite these efforts, the library received only two calls during the trial year.

While the library's TDD was not utilized as anticipated, the project served well as a demonstration. After examining the library's installation, the Spokane Legal Services duplicated it and reported frequent use. One library staff member, motivated by installation of the TDD, enrolled in a sign language class.

Despite low initial use, the library staff remains committed to the value of having a TDD in its facility, especially since their TDD was the only one in the central business district available to the public on a nonemergency basis.

Library Services to the Institutionalized

Trish Skaptason

Congress provided that Federal funding for public library services to those residing in substantially State-supported institutions be available under Title I of the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) (Public Law 98-480). Information from the State library administrative agencies indicates that much of the progress made in library services to institutionalized populations has come about because of these Federal funds. This section is based on the annual reports submitted to meet the requirements of LSCA. According to one State annual report,

> In a majority of the institutions, the [LSCA] grants represent one-half of the total expenditure for library services to the residents of the institution. (North Dakota)

LSCA requires that if States are to remain eligible for their Title I allotments, they must spend as much for library services to the institutionalized in the current fiscal year as spent in the second preceding year. The State Library in each State, three Territories, and the District of Columbia must submit plans and annual reports that detail the results of the expenditure of these Federal funds. These reports were analyzed and trends were identified. Most citations in this report are from the annual reports for fiscal year 1986; therefore, only the State name will follow any such quotation.

A State-by-State breakdown of the institutional library programs is also provided in this report. There is a difference between the statistics found in this section of the report and those provided in the State-by-State breakdown, which is a short summary of expenditures and population totals. The breakdown shown here lists the information in as much detail as the State reports allow, and in a project-by-project list wherever possible. The State-by-State breakdown gives a summary of that same information. However, where the information was not submitted, as in the case of population served in four States, last year's figures have been entered as substantially acceptable substitutes. Since final figures on expenditures were not available for Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia, their entries under expenditures were also based on last year's figures.

These libraries must maintain effort, and therefore this approach is more valid than the entry of a zero when trying to arrive at national totals.

Five specific trends were identified from the State annual reports: 1) continued use and budgeting for the library and basic book collection; 2) the growth of audiovisual (AV) materials as an alternative resource; 3) the rapid adoption of computers and other new technology; 4) nontraditional approaches to education and library services to non-traditional clients; and 5) the use of standards in an institutional setting.

The Institutional Library and Basic Collections

While specific library standards and practices may differ because the library is in a correctional institution or in a mental health facility, their aims are similar. The institutional library attempts to function like a miniature public library, so when the institutionalized person returns to his or her community, the library can be viewed as a familiar and safe place to go for information and help. These libraries play an important part in the cultural life of the institutionalized.

> The availability of LSCA Funds . . . has made a great impact on the Library's ability to serve its community. The Library has been able to make progress in many different directions because of LSCA money. Perhaps the most impressive statistic that this writer can offer to justify the Library's existence and continued development is that in one way or another every resident of this institution has contact with the Library at least once a week. (Florida)

> The Library is attractive and inviting. And most of all, it is beneficial to the rehabilitation program at the institution. (Louisiana)

Fewer and fewer reports from the States indicated that they were starting library service for the first time; however, many collections may need to be increased or updated. According to the reports, some did not have books appropriate to the clientele, but these collections were being analyzed and corrected.

> The notion of quality prison library services is slow to materialize for obvious reasons: The system's basic function is incarcerating individuals; consequently, money for building a book collection has low priority. As a matter of fact, funding by the Department of Corrections for library material is negligible, all of it going to buy magazines. Fortunately, we currently have a small LSCA Title I grant; on the other hand, because of cumbersome purchasing procedures, it is difficult to spend the grant funds in such a way as to respond to the reading interests of the inmates.[1]

Collections in these smaller libraries were often unable to accommodate the increasing demands of heavy readers.

> You can imagine the word about each new book purchase spread rapidly through the facility, . . . In doing a random check on the usage of the new books, I was pleased to find that not one of the books checked had circulated fewer than 5 times. (Colorado)

Riots in correctional facilities, such as the one at the Department of Corrections in Guam, sometimes result in the burning of collections. Total replacements then become necessary, which keeps the cost of such service very high. Also, materials disappear at a high rate.

> One great problem in a prison library is the number of books which disappear without a trace. No one seems to know where they are or how they got lost. Occasionally they also reappear, years later, just as mysteriously. (Utah)

In addition, the necessary use of nontraditional materials required for special clientele is expensive. As the mental hospitals discharge the marginally retarded, the number of those remaining in the institution who could use traditional materials is reduced. With the growing awareness of the problem of illiteracy in our country, and especially of the number of illiterates in prison, comes the need for special materials. Such materials are used to teach the inmates to read or the selection of materials responds to the interests of these nonreaders.

Finally, the quality of library service varies from one institution to another.

> While there are now library materials available in all the . . . institutions, the quality of library service varies enormously. It is a constant challenge to the State library to maintain and improve levels of library service when no control can be exercised over the administration of the institutions and provision of library service is neither part of the mission, nor a high priority, of the institution. . . .

The major contribution of the institution to their library programs has been provision of library personnel; however, all too frequently, library positions are vulnerable to transferal or elimination. Demonstrated success of library programs in institutions correlates directly with the motivation and interest of the library staff.[2]

When there is no professional librarian, the level of service becomes a critical factor.

> The level of service in a woefully understaffed prison library system is often dependent on the attitudes of the inmate library clerks. When inmate clerks take pride in their work, other inmates reflect a positive attitude toward the library and library programs function with few problems. The reverse situation is also true. (Utah)

Despite all of the attendant problems, institutional libraries are becoming well established. Federal funds have played, and will continue to play, an important role in their development, as these libraries question where they are going next.

Audiovisual Materials

Assessments of the residents' needs have prompted the addition of AV materials to their basic book collections.

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[1] John Michaud, "Finding the Line," *North Carolina Libraries*, Vol. 43 (3), Fall 1985, p.156.

[2] James R. Myrick, "Introduction: Institutionalized Libraries in North Carolina," North Carolina Libraries, Vol. 43 (3), Fall 1985, p. 133.

> For some inmates with no or limited reading skills, audiovisual materials are their only avenue to accessing the richness of the library's holdings. (Georgia)

Several reports provided evidence of the therapeutic benefits which inmates derive from music and other cassettes. One benefit is gaining a sense of privacy within the walls of a very unprivate place. Videotapes are also popular, but the cost associated with purchasing performance rights is more than most institutions can afford. State library agencies have either advised that such showing cease, paid the fee for public showings, or tried to talk the producers into waiving the requirements, since court decisions have ruled that the institution is not a resident's home and viewing by several residents constitutes a copyright infringement. The Office of General Counsel of the Library of Congress is currently studying whether or not these copyright rulings apply to State agencies.

> Legal counsel for SRS [Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services], the State Library, the State audiovisual center, and individual staff providing library services at the institutions have worked throughout the fiscal year to bring about an understanding with the counsels of the producers of these videocassettes—about 50 producers all together—so that these videos may be shown to long-term residents who are unable to leave their wards. At this time, some producers still maintain that shown presentations constitute a public viewing for which they can demand royalties. (Kansas)

Many State annual reports indicated that as much money was spent on AV materials and new technology as on books. This was definitely an established priority use of the funds.

Computers And New Technology

In the last 2 years, computers have swept into the world of the institutional library and have been put to constant use. Many aspects of library services have been affected by the introduction of computers into institution library operations. They help run the library more efficiently, but even more importantly, they reach patrons who would otherwise not be reached. Those institutions dealing with the mentally retarded are in the forefront of this movement, as they discover the many software programs available for teaching skills that otherwise would be difficult to teach.

> A few of the computer programs have been evaluated informally through use of the programs with residents. For example, the program, "Money Handling," was found to be an excellent reinforcement program for skills being learned in the classroom by nine higher-functioning residents. . . . (Ohio)

Special equipment for the computers, such as alternate input devices, speech synthesizers, special toggle switches, and big graphics, make the computers available to the multiple handicapped. Computers also help facilitate communication for the severely handicapped, such as the deaf, and those with multiple handicaps.

The compact disk (CD), which is almost indestructible, has given independence to those with problems that made handling records and cassettes costly, difficult or physically impossible to use. CDs are popular in prisons, and their indestructibility is an asset in a world where anger is frequently shown through destruction or careless handling of the materials.

More than ever before, the State reports reveal the frustration of librarians lacking the knowledge to evaluate, train, or use the new equipment and software. The question is no longer, "Do I buy some of these materials?" but, "How do I choose these items, and how do I make them work?" Coping with the new technology and its application is not easy.

Nontraditional Approaches

Libraries everywhere are purchasing not only new books but also items representing the new technology. This shift is no longer a trend as much as a well-established program element. A few years ago, any expenditure for items other than books was questioned. Now the budgets show computers, software, CDs, realia, periodicals, and other nontraditional materials.

Periodicals were once limited to free newspapers that hometown publishers donated. As the residents of the institutions were surveyed, and as the literacy implications of the prison populations were understood, periodicals took on added importance.

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> . . . inmates like to read magazines and newspapers more than books because they have pictures, they have shorter articles, and there are greater attempts to reach the average reader. I believe that each institution should have an adequate number of magazines and newspapers available for its inmates because they will be read the most and it is a nonthreatening link to the outside world. (North Carolina)

Realia has taken on added importance in mental institutions where the average patron is profoundly retarded. This clientele cannot utilize reading material, but still needs mental stimulation. The games, puzzles, toys, puppets, switches, sensory walls and floors, and the like, add interest and encourage interaction for otherwise severely limited persons.

> In virtually every institution we serve—adult or juvenile—realia plays a significant role in leisure-time activities, therapy, and/or improvement of mental and physical skills. (West Virginia)

Even in a library world heavily involved with the use of books, more and more librarians are turning to bibliotherapy for its therapeutic value to residents. Training in this field is also being funded under LSCA.

Many State programs provide current printed materials in foreign languages. Hispanic inmates make up the largest limited English-speaking population in institutions. Rotating collections out of the State library, as well as local collections, are featured in the State reports. Obtaining these materials is frequently frustrating, since they are frequently produced by minor publishers and are difficult to identify and obtain.

> There is a significant problem in locating local publishers in Hispanic and minority literature. There is also a delay in receiving the purchased materials. (Connecticut)

Standards And Surveys

There has been an increase in the number of needs assessment surveys conducted in institutional libraries in the last few years. The results of these have had positive effects on planning for upcoming library programs. In fact, many such studies have resulted in "Standards of Service" publications.

> Among the rights of persons who are residents of institutions is the right to basic educational resources, including access to a library which includes materials adequate both in quality and in quantity. The importance of the need for this service is emphasized by the inclusion of "standards of library service" in the standards for accreditation of various kinds of institutions. (Kansas)

Librarians are learning that in the library world, while standards usually mean a goal to strive for, in the institutional world, they frequently mean a minimum requirement. Where this is the case, passing Statewide standards for service for a particular type of institution may force the requirement for their inclusion in the administrative plans and funding mechanisms of all of those types of institutions within the State.

> The next steps in the process will be to decide on five or six priority items from the standards which will then be written as directives from department level to the directors of the five mental health institutions. (South Carolina)

A file of reports and literature dealing with library services to the institutionalized is maintained by the Office of Library Programs, Public Library Support Staff. The following reports, standards, and instruments from various States were added in FY 86: Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, "Library System Plan;" Florida Division of Library and Information Services, "Institution Library Information Survey;" New York State Department of Correctional Services, Library Division, "Appraising Maximum Prison Library Collection," and "Proposed: New York State Standards for Patient Libraries in Residential Psychiatric Centers;" Montana State Library, "A Needs Assessment of Institutional Libraries:" and the Career Information Center of the Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf final report, which includes survey instruments.

In conclusion, this report details various ways in which the States spent LSCA funds to benefit the institutionalized. The annual reports on which this report is based are available for on-site use in the office of Public Library Support Staff, Library Programs. These files cover almost 10 years and contain the reports filed by each State. Earlier annual reports prepared by this office are also available.

Summary of Projects Funded Under the LSCA Program; Services to the Institutionalized: Fiscal Year 1986

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Funding	
Alabama	Sumter County Library System (I-2-B) provided library services to 25 jail inmates, including general and basic skills materials.	**LSCA**	$ 3,000
	Birmingham Public Library (I-5-A) established a library at West Jefferson State Prison, which served 1,000 inmates.	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 10,000 3,000 $ 13,000
	Escambia County Cooperative Library Systems (I-5-B) reorganized the library to improve library services to 1,425 inmates.	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 1,875 1,939 $ 3,814
	Horseshoe Bend Regional Library (I-5-C) provided bookmobile visits to four correctional facilities and furnished paperbacks to 300 inmates.	**LSCA**	$ 3,000
	Mobile Public Library (I-5-D) aided the Searcy Patient Library in serving 600 patients through a video program that reached nonreaders, purchased books and AV materials, and conducted a survey of library service.	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 12,500 35,473 $ 47,973
	Northwest Regional Library (I-5-E) provided paperbacks to 100 inmates at Hamilton Work Release Center.	**LSCA**	$ 1,000
Alaska	Public Libraries of Anchorage, Bethel, Fairbanks, Juneau, Palmer, Kenai, Ketchikan, Kotzebue, Nome, Sitka, and Wasilla (I-5) provided service to correctional facilities, 5 pioneer homes (aging), and 1 mental health facility. The service reached 2,600 people through visits, deposits collections, interlibrary loans, reference aid, films, and AV and large-print materials.	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 0 54,500 $ 54,000
Arizona	Arizona Department of Library, Archives and Public Records (85-I-E2-1) used multimedia to train 3,600 inmates in legal research.	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 7,000 195,840 $ 203,640

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Funding	
Arkansas	Arkansas State Library: No narrative received at the time of the report.	LSCA Other Total	$ 61,591 33,066 $ 94,657
California	California Department of Mental Health (I-5.16) conducted a needs survey of library services to 28,700 residents in hospitals.	LSCA	$ 55,250
	San Francisco Public Library (I-5.103) furnished book kits and stories to 8,000 children in hospitals.	LSCA	$123,000
	San Mateo County Library (1-3.198) provided literacy, computer, English language, and educational programs to 200 jail inmates.	LSCA	$ 43,280
Colorado	Colorado State Library (3) provided consultant services to 32 institutions serving 7,100 persons through purchase of library materials, planning assistance, training, and direct administration of libraries in Canon City and Buena Vista Correctional Facilities. State and LSCA funds were used to purchase reference, hi/lo books and paperbacks; to enhance library computer applications; and to support the following activities: 1. Buena Vista Correctional Facility [$7,727] held programs (investing in real estate, freelance writing and Iris Interpretation), an art show, and guitar instruction workshops; and purchased books and AV materials. 2. Centennial Correctional Facility [$6,500] purchased books using past circulation as a method of targeting selection. 3. Colorado State Hospital [$8,700] acquired computerized instructional material to use with 20 patients with serious learning disabilities and offered courses in dance, storytelling, art, weaving, and quilting. 4. Supported film rental [$3,000].	LSCA Other Total	$ 70,448 197,454 $ 268,902

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Funding	
Colorado (continued)	5. Purchased a computer for the program [$48].		
	LSCA funds supported services at schools in the Colorado Division of Youth Services [$15,500], the Zebulon Pike Detention Center [$2,200], Shadow Mountain, Women's and Four-Mile Correctional Facilities [$12,500], Colorado Correctional Facility $400], Wheat Ridge Regional Center [$6,660], and the Fremont Correctional Facility [$7,213].		
	Larimer County Detention Center (N/A) added hi/lo life skills materials, and other resources to support the current issues discussion groups which served 4,300 jail inmates.	**LSCA**	$ 3,278
Connecticut	Connecticut State Library (5.1) offered a workshop on grant writing, sent one librarian to a workshop on library services to the elderly, and formed a committee to work on Statewide institutional library guidelines. This project served 300 persons.	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 25,590 22,225 $ 47,815
	Connecticut State Library (5.2) funded grants serving 7,353 persons in the following:		
	1. American School for the Deaf [$2,977] established an evening storytelling hour, which was videotaped and captioned, and purchased books to motivate deaf children to read.		
	2. Blue Hills Hospital [$1,000] purchased AV materials on alcohol, drugs, and health.		
	3. Connecticut Correctional Centers: Hartford [$3,000] purchased equipment to support a computer literacy program and [$1,000] increased minority literature, and Mountville [$750] provided materials on wellness.		
	4. Correctional Institutions: Enfield [$1,500] purchased AV materials, Niantic [$2,000] purchased materials		

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Funding	
Connecticut (continued)	on parenting for the female inmates, and Somers [$3,000] developed a collection of materials on black studies and Spanish. 5. Connecticut Valley Hospital [$500] purchased materials in Spanish. 6. Regional Centers: Northwest [$1,200] purchased leisure-time reading materials, Waterbury [$2,600] bought hi/lo materials on basic life skills, and Tolland [$1,000] purchased toys, records, and books. 7. Fairfield Hills Hospital [$359] purchased AV materials. 8. High Meadows [$1,200] created social studies and science information centers, and [$300] a high-interest reading area. 9. John R. Manson Youth Institution [$3,000] established an audiocassette collection and upgraded computers for inmate use. 10. Norwich Hospital [$1,500] purchased videocassettes to fill therapeutic needs.		
	Connecticut Correction Institution, Enfield (5.50A), purchased materials and conducted workshops for nearly-released inmates on job-hunting skills.	**LSCA**	$ 3,000
	Connecticut Correctional Institution, Litchfield (5.50B), subscribed to magazines as a way to reach reluctant readers.	**LSCA**	$ 350
Delaware	Delaware Division of Libraries (0650) offered consultant services and administered the Delaware Book Bank, utilizing residents of the Delaware State Hospital to prepare materials for delivery. (Project served 5,000 persons.)	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 551 120,546 $121,097

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Funding	
District of Columbia	District of Columbia Public Library. No narrative report available at this time.	Not available.	
Florida	Eckery Youth Development Center (5). No narrative report available. (Project reaches 250.)	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 5,000 8,000 $ 13,000
	Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitation Services, Mental Health Programs Office (5). No narrative report available. (Project for 3,575 persons.)	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 21,000 63,600 $ 84,600
	Florida Mental Health Institute, University of South Florida (5). No narrative report available. (Project reaches 300 persons.)	**LSCA**	$ 4,000
	Florida School for the Deaf and Blind (5). No narrative report available. (Project reaches 847 students.)	**LSCA**	$ 8,000
	Florida Department of Corrections (5). No narrative report available. (Project reaches 612 inmates.)	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$145,000 202,897 $347,000
	Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitation Services, Developmental Services Program Office (5). No report narrative available. (Project reaches 1,295 residents.)	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 10,000 42,900 $ 52,900
Georgia	Georgia Division of Public Library Services (I-3) administered grants which reached 39,319 persons as follows:	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 55,323 4,477 $ 59,800
	1. Cherokee Regional Library [$2,000] served Walker Correctional Institution by providing talking books to inmates.		
	2. Dalton Regional Library [$11,000] served the Dalton Regional Youth Development Center through purchase of printed and AV materials. Pine Mountain Regional Library [$9,000] served the Warm Springs Institute for Rehabilitation by aiding in job skills through computer instruction, supplying current career information, and facilitating links to home community public libraries.		

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Funding
Georgia (continued)	4. Georgia Department of Corrections [$24,197] served more than 14,000 inmates through increased purchases of hi/lo and AV materials, music, materials on black culture, etc.; surveys of inmate needs and interests; training of library managers; and development of Statewide policies for library services.	
Hawaii	Hawaii State Public Library System (85-1) served 2,547 persons through purchase of materials, working toward meeting library standards, provision of cultural programs and videotapes, and facilitating bookmobile service from the public library.	**LSCA** $ 55,323 **Other** 4,477 **Total** $ 59,800
Idaho	Idaho State Library (12) served 2,500 persons through inclusion in a Statewide strategy study, matching personnel costs and grants as follows: 1. State Hospital South [$1,000] for library materials. 2. Idaho Department of Corrections [$6,000] for basic library service. 3. Idaho School for the Deaf and Blind [$5,000] for library materials. 4. Idaho State Youth Services [$1,000] for software.	
Illinois	Illinois State Library (5). No narrative report on State funds expended, but LSCA funding served 261 in Veteran's homes, including delivery of material, use of AV materials, and user surveys, which resulted in change of hours, weeding of collection, and new long-range plan.	**LSCA** $ 105,491 **Other** 1,561,286 **Total** $1,666,777
Indiana	Indiana State Library (86-13) provided consultant services, which included training for new librarians, workshops, surveys of status compared to national standards, help in long-range planning, site-visits, and administration of formula grants, including a literacy project at Westville Correctional Center;	**LSCA** $ 91,373 **Other** 316,054 **Total** $407,427

State	**Library (Project Number) Description**	**Funding**
Indiana (continued)	establishment of libraries at the Indiana State Farm, Branchville, Rockville, and Westville Training Centers; development of an AV center at Indiana State Prison; and the improvement of service and longer hours at New Castle State Hospital. This program served 15,000 persons.	
Iowa	State Library of Iowa administered grants serving 5,360 persons to the following: 1. Clarinda [$785] and Independence [$3,303] Mental Health Facilities added video equipment and cassettes for use by all residents. 2. Iowa Veteran's Home [$10,138] purchased films and materials on self-care and coping with terminal illness. 3. Riverview Release Center [$1,231] supported the prerelease program with materials on substance abuse and use of leisure time. 4. Iowa State Penitentiary [$6,795] acquired typewriters, shelving, and print materials. 5. North Central Correctional Facility [$5,750] purchased print materials. 6. Iowa Correctional Institution for Women [$1,102] used their funds for a computer, books, and *Job Hunter*. 7. Mt. Pleasant Correctional Facility [$3,000] and Clarinda Corrections Treatment Unit [$1,985] purchased typewriters, hi/lo materials, and self-help tapes. 8. Iowa Medical and Classification Center [$2,425] purchased a printer and books. 9. Woodward State Hospital [$10,000] purchased equipment and books.	**LSCA** $ 33,257 **Other** 350,679 **Total** $383,936

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Funding
Iowa (continued)	10. Iowa State Training School [$3,759] acquired a microcomputer, software, printers, storage cabinet, supportive learning tapes, and books.	
Kansas	Kansas State Library (I-86-III) offered consultant services, including: dealing with the issue of copyright of videos, conducting an annual workshop, aiding in planning library space for proposed correctional facilities, and advising on standards of library service to the institutionalized. The program served a population of 11,601 residents and included the following grants: 1. Youth Center at Atchinson [$2,432] served 101 inmates with hi/lo materials; reference upgrade; and leisure-reading material. 2. Central Kansas Library System [$1,850] served 552 residents of the Larned State Hospital through cataloging services, purchase of videocassette equipment, and providing access to the CKLS Rotating Book Service. 3. Central Kansas Library System [$3,850] served 90 juveniles at the Youth Center at Beloit through access to the CKLS Rotating Book Service. 4. South Central Kansas Library System [$9,500] served 1,356 inmates of the Kansas State Industrial Reformatory through book purchases, equipment and supplies for book repair, and a computer and printer. 5. Leavenworth Public Library [$2,564] served 2,000 inmates in the Kansas State Penitentiary through consultant services and purchases of technical and recreational reading material; and a second grant [$2,578] served 184 women inmates by providing hard-bound paperback reading materials for use by 218 inmates. 6. Ottawa Public Library [$3,500] served 1,400 residents of the Osawatomie	**LSCA** $ 39,509 **Other** 1,429 **Total** $ 40,938

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Funding
Kansas (continued)	State Hospital through consultant services and the purchase of videocassette equipment and tapes.	
	7. Kansas Correctional Vocational Training Center [$1,000] expanded interlibrary loan services and purchased directories and hi/lo materials for use by 218 inmates.	
	8. Topeka State Hospital established outreach to the wards to relieve the pressure on the cramped patients' library, which serves 430 patients.	
	9. Wichita Public Library [$8,535] provided free access for films to all institutions.	
Kentucky	Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives (4a) provided consultation, training, purchase of equipment, and supplies to the following institutions:	**LSCA** $ 39,500 **Other** 42,155 **Total** $ 81,655
	1. Bell County Forestry Camp, Blackburn Correctional Complex, Frankfort Career Development Center, and Western Kentucky Farm Center, which have inmate-run libraries serving a combined population of 670 persons, and provided periodical subscriptions.	
	2. Kentucky Correctional Institution for Women served 160 inmates through service by the Duerson-Oldham County Public Library, and by buying books, magazines, and and AV materials.	
	3. Kentucky State Penitentiary served 850 inmates during a year disrupted by moves, riots, and a series of lockdowns.	
	4. Kentucky State Reformatory served 1,500 inmates and purchased periodicals.	

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Funding
Kentucky (continued)	5. Luther Luckett Correctional Complex served 700 inmates and purchased books, periodicals, equipment, and AV materials.	
	6. Northpoint Training Center served 680 residents through the Danville Public Library, and by buying books, periodicals, and AV materials.	
	7. Roederer Farm Center served 250 inmates through service supervised by the Duerson-Oldham County Public Library and purchased periodicals and books.	
	8. Lake Cumberland Boy's Camp served 60 residents and is relocating the library.	
	9. Treatment Centers: Lincoln Villager served 45 residents; Morehead served 40 residents and purchased equipment, books and AV materials; and Owensboro served 40 persons and purchased periodicals and books.	
	10. State Hospitals: Central served 275 patients and purchased books and AV materials; Eastern served 250 patients and purchased books, periodicals, equipment, and AV materials; and Western served 350 patients and purchased books, equipment, periodicals, and AV materials.	
	11. Kentucky School for the Blind served 125 students and included a reorganization of the collection with a move to a new location.	
	12. Kentucky School for the Deaf served 400 students and purchased books and AV materials.	
	13. Oakwood State Hospital served 420 persons.	

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Funding	
Kentucky (continued)	Danville Public Library (4b). See number 6 above.	**Other**	$ 3,000
	Duerson-Oldham County Public Library (4c). See numbers 2 and 7 above.	**Other**	$ 13,495
Louisiana	Louisiana State Library (VI-7) continued its program of funding the startup of institutional libraries as a pilot with the agreement of the institution to provide space and any needed renovations, provide a librarian, and assume responsibility for the administration and full financing of the library at the conclusion of the pilot period. The Juvenile Reception and Diagnostic Center in Baker was chosen as the pilot for FY 86. The State Library also made available consultant services, published a newsletter and information packets, mounted an exhibit on institutional libraries in Louisiana at the Louisiana Library Association Conference, and circulated library periodicals to assist in materials selection. The State School Librarians prepared a supplement to the *Selected Book List on the Mentally Handicapped.* This program served 16,660 residents.	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 50,044 111,086 $ 161,130
Maine	Maine State Library (I-G) provided consultant services to the libraries serving the nine State-operated institutions, which included assistance with ordering and processing materials, on-site visits, meetings, interlibrary loans, reference, and film services.	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 58,530 147,635 $ 206,165
Maryland	Maryland Division of Library Development and Services (I-5) served more than 13,608 persons. Projects included:	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 103,404 228,467 $ 331,871

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Funding
Maryland (continued)	1. Long-range plans for Montebello Hospital, Crownsville State Hospital, and the Thomas B. Finan Center. 2. Cooperative Community Information Services by the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene libraries [$14,569] focused on predischarge patients. 3. Clifton T. Perkins Hospital Center [$3,844] worked with 15 pre-release patients on career information. 4. Thomas B. Finan Center [$20,872] purchased material on mental and physical health to serve 285 persons. 5. Springfield Hospital Center [$13,470] purchased materials and held programs on health issues, which reached 120 clients. 6. Maryland Correctional Education Libraries [$308,594] served 10,137 inmates in 9 facilities through Health Dial Two, which addressed the need for consumer health information through purchase of Tel-Med audio tapes, AV and printed materials, and Teletronix and other equipment. 7. Maryland Rehabilitation Center [$19,015] purchased AV equipment and materials to improve survival skills.	
Massachusetts	Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners (5.01) addressed 3 activities which served 14,160 residents of institutions. 1. Department of Mental Health/Mental Retardation Libraries prepared a report entitled "Serving Special Needs, DMH Client Libraries in Massachusetts: A Report to the Commissioner."	**Other** $ 274,015

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Funding	
Massachusetts (continued)	2. Department of Corrections library system conducted a needs assessment which resulted in a report that included recommendations.		
	3. Department of Public Health librarians continued training in automation, including software programs designed to develop reading and communication skills and adaptive peripherals designed to permit persons with limited sight, mobility, or cognitive skills to use the computer.		
	MCI—Norfolk (5.11) served 600 isolated inmates with purchases of books, reference assistance, and bibliographies.	**LSCA**	$ 11,853
	Dever State School (5.21) designed a project to serve 657 developmentally delayed students through use of computers and specially adaptive aids and software designed to enhance the abilities of the multihandicapped to write, read, discriminate, be creative, and to reinforce communication skills and play.	**LSCA**	$ 4,125
	Worcester Public Library (5.22) served 2,000 patients at the Worcester State Hospital by adding materials and equipment to a newly-renovated and readily accessible library, provided further training for the librarian, and established outreach to the wards. The hospital trained the public librarians in handling problem patrons.	**LSCA**	$ 25,738
	Massachusetts Department of Corrections (5.23) hired a special consultant to undertake the Joint Assessment of Institutional Library Services (JAILS) and determine the characteristics of the 6,332 institutionalized population.	**LSCA**	$ 40,000

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Funding	
Massachusetts (continued)	Based on the results, a final report has initially resulted in larger quarters of offices for serveral librarians, flex-time options, and a budget request.		
Michigan	Library of Michigan (I-4) served 40,000 persons through a paperback exchange program and offered consultant services, workshops, and site visits.	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 73,826 34,933 $ 108,759
Minnesota	Minnesota Department of Correction and the Department of Human Services (86-3) served 6,970 residents through renovation of one library, interlibrary loans, increased hours of service, analysis with resultant policy recommendations, purchase of computers and AV materials for use by patients in the State hospitals, workshops, and training.	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 43,279 819,812 $ 863,091
Mississippi	Mississippi Library Commission (5A) served 21,445 residents with consultant services that included site visits, purchase of print and AV materials, an inventory of collections, and a workshop on library standards.	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 32,843 62,392 $ 95,235
	Mississippi Library Commission (5B) served 9,476 residents through the following grants: 1. Hattiesburg Public Library [$1,200], to provide books and periodicals to the inmates at the Forrest County Community Work Centers. 2. First Regional Library [$3,000], to provide services to North Mississippi State Hospital through printed and AV materials. 3. Laurel-Jones Public Library [$1,500], for services to South Mississippi State Hospital.	**LSCA**	$ 9,500

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Funding
Mississippi (continued)	4. Sunflower Public Library [$2,500], for services to Mississippi State Penitentiary. 5. Harrison County Library [$1,250], for services to Harrison Community Work Center.	
Missouri	Missouri State Library (7) purchased materials for 13,000 residents and served the Mexico Veteran's Home with a grant to the Mexico-Audrain County Library [$5,000].	**LSCA** $ 64,369 **Other** 303,772 **Total** $ 368,141
Montana	Montana State Library (03) served 2,230 persons through consultant services, a needs assessment, and direct service to two institutions. Programs were: 1. Warm Springs State Hospital library materials were weeded and added, and outreach provided interlibrary loans and reference to the Women's Correctional Center and locked wards. 2. Montana State Hospital purchased print and nonprint materials, and received interlibrary loan and reference services. 3. Montana State Prison Library continued outreach, opened a branch in the new maximum security section, and purchased materials. 4. Montana Development Center purchased periodicals. 5. Mountain View School purchased materials. 6. Pine Hills School purchased career, recreational, and reference materials.	**LSCA** $ 40,522 **Other** 39,537 **Total** $ 80,059

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Funding
Montana (continued)	7. Flathead County Library served Swan River Forest Camp and the Montana Veteran's Home with purchases of books and periodicals.	
	8. Great Falls Public Library provided bookmobile and reference service to the School for the Deaf and Blind.	
	9. Lewistown City Library purchased large-print and childrens' books to serve the Center for the Aged.	
	10. Glendive Public Library served Eastmount Human Services Centers, using AV materials.	
Nebraska	Nebraska Library Commission (86.5) served 3,963 persons directly and granted funds for materials to 20 institutions (including Nebraska Center for Children and Youth for a computer), consultant services, and workshops on database searching and censorship.	**LSCA** $ 22,166 **Other** 328,380 **Total** $ 350,546
Nevada	Nevada State Library and Archives (I-86-8-11 and I-86-7-10) provided consultant services and funds for materials serving 5,000 persons.	**LSCA** $ 16,479 **Other** 80,546 **Total** $ 97,026
New Hampshire	New Hampshire State Library (I-5) served 1,700 persons with consultant services, including site visits, training, and purchase of equipment and supplies to serve 1,700 persons.	**LSCA** $ 27,000 **Other** 186,501 **Total** $ 213,501
New Jersey	New Jersey Department of Human Services (5) served 25,000 persons through the following:	**LSCA** $ 47,643 **Other** 146,482 **Total** $ 194,125
	1. Atlantic Day Training Center used materials to reinforce sensory exploration.	
	2. Ancora Psychiatric Hospital created recreational reading centers in two units.	

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Funding
New Jersey (continued)	3. Burlington County Day Training provided materials and equipment for the severely retarded.	
	4. Gloucester County Day Training added adaptive toys.	
	5. Marlboro Psychiatric Hospital supplemented the institution's educational programs.	
	6. Mercer Day Training enriched their sensory stimulation programs.	
	7. North Jersey Development Center purchased library media and equipment.	
	8. Vineland Developmental Center reinforced the teaching program.	
	9. Warren Day Training Center added to the sensory materials collections.	
	10. Woodbridge Developmental Center updated the collection and equipment.	
	New Jersey Department of Corrections (5) had the following projects:	**LSCA** $ 53,637 **Other** 146,482 **Total** $ 200,119
	1. Jamesburg Training School for Boys provided career and employment information.	
	2. Clinton Correctional Institution for Women purchased cassettes and held book discussions.	
	3. Highlands and Pinelands Residential Centers started reading programs.	
	4. Southern State Correctional Facility expanded two general collections.	
	5. Rahway State Prison planned a new library.	

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Funding	
New Jersey (continued)	Ocean County (3B) provided library service to the jail through purchases of legal, educational, and recreational materials.	**LSCA**	$ 35,957
New Mexico	New Mexico State Library (5) served 3,764 persons through consultant services, long-range plans, workshops, cooperative programs with local public libraries, and materials grants to institutions.	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 38,000 41,820 $ 79,820
New York	New York State Library (2B(5)) served 60,489 residents through consultant services, which included workshops and compiling statistics.	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 49,257 2,123,862 $ 2,173,119
	New York State Library (2A(5)) served institutions through grants to New York State departments, which included: 1. Division for Youth (86-2004) [$22,980] served 1,944 persons by providing books and outreach services to a locked facility. 2. Department of Correctional Services (86-2001) [$8,982] served 5,682 inmates by assessing the maximum prison library. 3. Office of Mental Health (86-2005) [$30,000] surveyed the current system of OMH libraries to develop a needs assessment, a resource manual, a public relations program, and a better communication system between hospitals. This project resulted in proposed standards for patient libraries.	**LSCA**	$ 76,462
North Carolina	North Carolina Division of the State Library (5) lost the institutional consultant's position, but served 24,327 residents through grants through North Carolina State department's for books, computer software, and AV materials, as follows:	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 13,500 170,636 $184,136

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Funding
North Carolina (continued)	1. Department of Corrections gave funds to Cameron Morrison Youth Center [$5,631] and the following Correctional Centers: Eastern [$10,600], Harnett [$3,856], Piedmont [$3,500], Southern [$3,193], and Western [$2,051]. 2. Department of Human Resources awarded grants to Black Mountain Center [$1,484], Broughton Hospital [$4,500], Caswell Center [$5,200], Central North Carolina School for the Deaf [$3,748], Cherry Hospital [$2,000], Eastern North Carolina School for the Deaf [$3,265], and JEC Swannanoa [$1,000].	
North Dakota	North Dakota Library (5) served 2,700 residents through grants used as follows: 1. North Dakota School for the Deaf [$30,892] purchased special-print and AV materials. 2. North Dakota School for the Blind [$23,808] developed a specially-equipped computer center. 3. Grafton State School [$6,000] purchased skill-building materials. 4. San Haven [$8,000] used AV materials as a learning-leisure tool and used a computer adapted for use by the profoundly retarded. 5. North Dakota State Hospital [$11,000] purchased materials to improve mental health. 6. North Dakota Industrial School [$6,000] purchased vocational materials. 7. North Dakota State Library provided materials, interlibrary loans, and evening service hours to the State Penitentiary.	**LSCA** $ 34,064 **Other** 55,200 **Total** $ 89,264

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Funding	
Ohio	State Library of Ohio (I-5-86) served 15,194 persons through consultant services, meetings, program evaluation, automation, site visits, and grants administration.	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$125,776 392,705 $ 518,481
	Tiffin Developmental Center (I-5-A-85) served 200 persons through purchases of AV materials for learning and survival skills, reference materials, computer software, and adaptive equipment for computers used with the mentally retarded.	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 9,685 14,194 $ 23,879
	Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (I-5-B-85) served 7,246 inmates at Lima Correctional Institution, Ohio State Reformatory, Ohio Reformatory for Women, and Chillicothe Correctional Institute through purchases of printed and AV materials.	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 51,435 181,111 $232,546
	Ohio Department of Mental Health (I-5-C-85) served 822 patients at the Mental Health Centers at Dayton and Cambridge with reminiscence programming, literacy instruction using computers, and purchase of periodicals, books, and cassettes.	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 18,945 104,391 $ 123,336
	Ohio Department of Youth Services (I-5-D-85) served 638 persons at the Maumee and Buckeye Youth Centers with purchases of books and reading enrichment programs.	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 8,473 37,649 $ 46,122
	Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (I-5-E-85c/o) established a library at the Orient Correctional Institution.	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 14,438 11,548 $ 25,986
	Ohio Department of Mental Health (I-5-F-85c/o) established a library at the Pauline Warfield Lewis Center.	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 20,456 8,818 $ 29,274
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Department of Libraries (4) served 6,419 residents through a rotating videocassette program and grants for books, periodicals, toys, and cassettes to:	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 28,888 278,987 $ 307,875

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Funding
Oklahoma (continued)	1. Correctional Centers: Alford [$1,890], Brannon [$795], Conner [$1,950], Dunn [$1,173], Harp [$1,631], Lilley [$1,150], McLeod [$1,510], and Quchita [$1,231]. 2. State Hospitals: Eastern [$990] and Western [$870]. 3. Bassett [$1,186], Crabtree Correctional [$1,373], McCarty [$405], Rader ITC/D&T [$960], Oklahoma School for the Deaf [$1,030], Oklahoma State Penitentiary [$1,506], Oklahoma State Reformatory [$1,923], and Pauls Valley State School [$820].	
Oregon	Oregon State Library (State) served 6,500 residents through grants to: Dammasch [$3,795] and Oregon [$26,659] State Hospitals, Eastern [$46,366] and Oregon State [$40,650] Correctional Institutions, Oregon Schools for the Blind [$15,010] and the Deaf [$25,835], Fairview Training Center [449,232], Hilcrest [$25,860] and MacLaren [$25,675] Schools, Oregon State Penitentiary [$26,045], and Oregon Women's Correctional Center [$837].	**Other** $ 285,000
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania State Library. Incomplete report received, however, the following grant reports were submitted:	
	Hamburg Center (5-501035) purchased videos, toys, AV materials, and computer equipment and software to serve the developmentally disabled, and reported evaluations and suggestions for duplication of the project.	**LSCA** $ 10,723 **Other** 39,192 **Total** $ 49,915
	Noyes Memorial Patients' Library (5-501042) served 1,000 patients with the purchase of video equipment to promote rehabilitative programming in survival skills.	**LSCA** $ 5,000 **Other** 20,000 **Total** $ 25,000

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Funding
Pennsylvania (continued)	Pennsylvania Western School for the Deaf (5-501047) served 48 students with the establishment of a career information center. This project included a manual of programs, instruments, etc.	**LSCA** $ 20,115
	State Regional Correctional Facility at Mercer (5-501045) served 430 residents by updating the nonfiction collection.	**LSCA** $ 5,000 **Other** 2,000 **Total** $ 7,000
Rhode Island	Rhode Island Department of State Library Services (4) served 575,000 residents of nine institutions through consultant services, which included site visits, audiovisual programming and the "Let's Talk About It" program, loan of materials, weeding assistance, bookmobile service, a bibliography of books for mentally retarded adults, development of a model collection of hi/lo books for young adults in alternate care facilities, reports to institutional administrators, a newsletter, training in sign language and library skills, and the administration of grants to the Department of Correction, Zambarano Hospital, General Hospital, the Institute of Mental Health, and New Routes.	**LSCA** $ 42,567 **Other** 179,026 **Total** $ 221,593
South Carolina	South Carolina State Library (V) served 21,223 residents of 36 institutions through consultant services, which included reference, films, interlibrary loans, workshops (policy writing, grant procedures, and interpersonal communications), training, site visits, reports to institutional administrators, weeding, purchasing of paperbacks for small institutions, bibliotherapy expertise, assistance on State standards for mental health libraries, and administration of grants to 18 Department of Correction libraries, three mental health hospitals, one mental health facility for drug and alcohol addiction, three schools in the Department for the retarded, two schools in the Department of Youth Services, the School for the Blind, and a school for children of broken or impoverished homes.	**LSCA** $ 35,821 **Other** 514,179 **Total** $ 550,000

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Funding
South Dakota	South Dakota State Library (5) served 2,719 residents through consultant services, including site visits, workshops on survival skills and grants, and administering grants to: 1. South Dakota State Penitentiary [$2,230] served 1,012 inmates by purchasing materials. 2. South Dakota School for the Visually Handicapped [$2,768] served 40 students by purchasing computer equipment, puppets, manipulatives, and books. 3. South Dakota School for the Deaf [$3,110] served 79 students by purchasing computer equipment, puppets, manipulatives, and books. 4. Youth Forestry Camp [$2,162] served 100 residents by purchasing books, furniture, realia, periodicals, AV materials, and the like. 5. Springfield Correctional Facility [$3,729] served 212 inmates by purchasing materials. 6. South Dakota Human Services Center [$4,225] served 534 residents by purchasing computer equipment, books, and AV materials. 7. Redfield State Hospital and School [$2,720] served 350 patients by purchasing books, encyclopedias, and cassettes. 8. Custer State Hospital [$825] served 144 patients by purchasing a Blissymbolics buffer board and books. 9. State Veteran's Home [$1,822] served 144 residents by purchasing large-print and AV materials and equipment.	**LSCA** $ 21,920 **Other** 73,793 **Total** $ 95,713

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Funding	
South Dakota (continued)	10. State Training School [$2,077] served 104 residents by purchasing computer software and library materials.		
Tennessee	Tennessee Division of Public Libraries (I-E-1) served 7,500 inmates through consultant services, grants to 15 Department of Corrections facilities, site visits, user surveys, and collection development.	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 25,000 12,500 $ 37,500
	Tennessee Division of Public Libraries (I-E-2) served 4,171 patients through consultant services, grants to five mental health institutions and three developmental centers, site visits, workshops, and collection development aid.	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 10,000 5,000 $ 15,000
Texas	Texas State Library (5.1) served 52,748 residents in 30 institutions through centralized purchasing of materials.	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 47,095 324,302 $ 371,397
Utah	Utah State Library (5) served 3,771 residents in seven institutions through consultant services, references, films, processing of materials, and meetings with staff in administering the following: 1. Utah State Prison's program featured library orientation for new inmates, self-help materials, bibliotherapy, hi/lo materials, interlibrary loans, ethnic reading materials, and legal materials. 2. Utah School for the Blind purchased multisensory books, large-print early readers, and AV equipment; and surveyed the collection. 3. Utah State Training School used programming packets (for training cognition, perception, and motor skills), laser disc players, cassettes, and other AV materials. 4. Mill Creek Youth Center purchased hi/lo materials, computer programs, books, and paperbacks.	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 29,631 87,207 $102,740

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Funding	
Utah (continued)	5. Decker Lake Youth Center Library purchased paperbacks and used a computer to maintain the shelf list. 6. Utah State Hospital purchased compact disks, cassettes, periodicals, computer software, and books.		
Vermont	State of Vermont Department of Libraries (I-5) served 1,200 residents in 12 institutions through consultant services, which included purchase of library materials (print, films, non-book), bibliographies, site visits, training, orientation, and literacy programming.	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 18,354 85,036 $103,390
Virginia	York County Public Library served 32 inmates through purchase of paperbacks, AV materials and equipment, and loans of books from the public library.	**LSCA**	$ 822
	Virginia State Library (86-5) served 18,523 persons through consultant services and grants as follows:	**LSCA**	$170,000
	1. Correctional Centers: Augusta [$4,813], new library; Bland [$3,900]; Brunswick [$5,099], outreach; Buckingham [$4,598], interlibrary loans; Deerfield [$2,496]; Harrisonburg [$1,435], films; Mecklenburg [$3,231], outreach; Nottoway [$4,113]; Powhatan [$11,164], films; St. Brides [$4,506], remodeled; Southampton [$4,505], films and career material; Staunton [$4,000], literacy and writing programs, large-print materials, films, and talking books; and Virginia Women's [$2,753]. 2. Adult Correctional Institutions: Field Units [$22,300], paperbacks; Marion Treatment Center [$1,735], discussion groups, AV materials; and the State Penitentiary [$7,399], film programs. 3. Learning Centers: Appalachian [$1,062], Barrett [$2,425], computer club; Beaumont [$3,079], paperbacks and computer skills;		

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Funding
Virginia (continued)	Bon Air [$2,296], computers, AV materials; Hanover [$2,967], programs on Afro and Native Americans, Career Awareness and Virginia Reading Month; Natural Bridge [$1,400], library skills; and Oak Ridge [$999], weekly films and discussions. 4. Youth Centers: Reception and Diagnostic [$1,185], recreational reading; and Southhampton Youthful Offender [$1,449], films and career materials. 5. Hospitals: Catawba [$2,777], music, periodicals, and large-print materials; Central State [$14,905], contests, book talks, and films; Eastern State [$9,639], AV programs, cultural events, and loans from the public library; Piedmont Geriatric [$1,218], cooperation with therapy staff; Southwestern State [$5,530], films; and Western State [$6,359], films and music. 6. Virginia Training Centers: Central [$8,456], AV, games and films; Northern [$2,470], periodicals, books, learning devices, and AV; and Southwestern [$2,518], storytelling, films, music, and puppet shows. 7. Other: Dejarnette [$1,197], AV, computers, and puppets; Southern [$1,319], periodicals, books, and music; Virginia Treatment Center [$1,236]; and Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitative Center [$6,079], books and computers.	
Washington	Washington State Library (IV) served 7,080 persons at 42 sites through direct supervision of libraries; bibliographies; publicity; special programs, including "Let's Talk About It in Washington;" outreach to closed units; surveys of needs; training and orientation of staff and inmates; workshops; purchase of books, paperbacks, and large-print materials; Spanish materials; multimedia kits; videotapes; membership in the Washington Library Film Circuit; and microfiche catalog subscription.	**LSCA** $ 40,000 **Other** 627,890 **Total** $667,890

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Funding	
West Virginia	West Virginia Library Commission (5) served 9,318 residents in 29 institutions through regional administration by supplying books, paperbacks, realia, and the like.	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 2,980 190,388 $193,368
Wisconsin	Arrowhead Library System (87-56) served 3,417 inmates in jails.	**LSCA**	$ 94
	South Central Library System (87-58) served 1,034 incarcerated juveniles.	**LSCA**	$ 773
	Kenosha Public Library (86-72) served 170 inmates of the Kenosha county jail with books, filmstrips, readers' advisory services, and interlibrary loan.	**LSCA**	$ 9,710
	Outgamie Waupaca Library System (86-76) served 1,141 persons in six institutions with rotating collections of videos and slide sets.	**LSCA**	$ 18,693
	Sheboygan County Library System (86-76) served 2,109 inmates of the Sheboygan county jail with periodicals, equipment, books, bibliography of materials, and publicity.	**LSCA**	$ 4,017
	South Central Library System (86-78) served 1,034 inmates in the county detention home with paperbacks, and equipment and software for a literacy center.	**LSCA**	$ 12,716
	Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services (86-84) served 1,816 persons in six institutions with computer-assisted literacy programming, circulation of demonstration collections of literacy related books, and an evaluation booklet of literacy software.	**LSCA**	$ 25,249
	Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services (86-86) reviewed and developed library service policies and a collection evaluation instrument, conducted workshops on legal reference, and planned two institutional libraries.	**LSCA**	$ 27,616

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Funding	
Wisconsin (continued)	Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped (86-88) served 800 students with large-print books and a catalog of materials.	**LSCA**	$ 10,121
	Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services (87-92) served 8,708 persons by coordinating library programs and services.	**LSCA**	$ 6,233
	Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services (N/A). No narrative available on State match, except that it was used for library services.	**LSCA**	$369,341
Wyoming	Wyoming State Library (4) served 2,532 in 12 institutions through consultant services that included site visits, workshops, and administration of grants as follows:	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 36,991 61,000 $ 97,991

1. Wyoming Boy's School [$2,702] purchased print and AV materials and equipment.
2. Wyoming Honor Farm [$1,835] purchased books and equipment.
3. Wyoming State Hospital [$4,403] purchased print and AV materials.
4. Wyoming Pioneer Home [$1,796] purchased books, periodicals, and movie rentals.
5. Wyoming State Penitentiary [$835] purchased books and periodicals.
6. Wyoming Retirement Center [$1,731] purchased periodicals, equipment, and movie rentals.
7. Wyoming Training School [$1,633] purchased print and AV materials, movie rentals, and equipment.
8. Veteran's Home of Wyoming [$2,158] purchased periodicals and movie rentals.
9. Wyoming Women's Center [$2,588] purchased print and AV materials.

State	Library (Project Number) Description	Funding	
Wyoming (continued)	10. Youth Treatment Center of Wyoming [$104] purchased AV materials.		
Guam	Nieves M. Flores Memorial Library (5) served 8,458 residents through of the library at the Guam Department of Corrections, which was destroyed by fire. Items purchased included hi/lo materials, books and equipment, and periodicals and paperback books for the hospital library.	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 16,930 24,501 $ 41,431
Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico Department of Education (06) served 7,098 residents in 15 penal and 23 drug abuse rehabilitation centers through bookmobile service, purchase of books and equipment, cultural activities, and consultant services, which included orientation, training, and site visits.	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 47,729 92,162 $139,891
Virgin Islands	Virgin Islands (CP-86-4) served 350 persons by the purchase of legal books and by bookmobile service.	**LSCA** **Other** **Total**	$ 8,345 50,693 $ 59,038

Library Services to the Elderly

Trish Skaptason,with assistance by Sandy Pemberton

The explosive growth in the older population, especially those age 85 and up, deserves special attention. In the decade between 1975 and 1985, their numbers doubled to 2.7 million, are expected to double again in the next 15 years, and continue their rapid growth thereafter. Never before has a nation been faced with so great a challenge in providing housing, health care, and supportive services to its older citizens.[1]

At the turn of the century, the percentage of the population over age 65 was only 3.1, but by 1985 this group made up 28.5 percent of the total population. Therefore, they could expect a larger share of attention by planners of library and other supportive services. This growth is expected to continue, and by the year 2030 (when the "baby boomers" reach age 65), that percentage is projected to climb to 64.6.[2]

This report covers the Library Services to the Aging projects funded through Title I of the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) for a 5-year period (fiscal years 1982–86). Services to the elderly were adversely affected by the economic conditions of the early 1980s, despite the rapid growth in the older population and the fact that the total Federal dollars available under Title I of LSCA generally rose during this period. However, the amount of Federal and local dollars (under the LSCA program) spent for library service to the aging decreased dramatically (table 1).

In 1983, the U.S. Department of Education's State and Public Library Services Branch (now the Public Library Support Staff) published its last annual report on projects for the elderly funded during FY 81.[3] There were very few projects funded under LSCA during that fiscal year (table 2). A further review of the projected program plans, as submitted by the State library administrative agencies, showed further decreases in projects to be funded in the next fiscal year. In fact, there were only 10 projects funded in FY 82 that fit the criteria then used for this report. Of those, only 8 projects were aimed at serving the elderly, and 2 were Information and Referral (I&R). A total of $36,869 was expended for the first category, to serve 31,123 elderly persons. Added to that was $21,209 expended for the two I&R projects that reached more people than just the elderly, yet only served 67,972 persons. The total funds expended under LSCA in this service was a mere $58,078, to reach 99,095 persons.

Since there was too little information and too few expenditures, trends could not be determined, except to predict even further cuts in State and local involvement under LSCA. Even with the support of the 1981 White House Conference on Aging, which strongly recommended specific funding for library services to older adults, Federal funding through LSCA played an insignificant role in providing services to the elderly during fiscal years 1982–84. Therefore, for the next few years, there were no annual reports on library services to the older reader.

With the amendments to LSCA in 1984, the emphasis on library services to this population was moved from the unfunded Title IV to the allowed activities named under Title I. This move required that each State library plan, as part of its long-range program submitted to the Public Library Support Staff for review, assess the need for funding services in this area. This, coupled with the renewed economy and more attention by researchers in the field of library science, revitalized this program element. More projects were evident in the annual program plans submitted by the States in the following 2 years (table 2). With this increase in projects in FY 85-86, a decision was made to once more produce a report on this subject. Therefore, this report covers the intervening 5 years. In the future, this will be an annual report.

Previous annual reports on library services to the older reader included I&R projects. Since many of the I&R projects started with the older population as their targeted audience, or one of the main targets, this was a logical decision. However, with the amendments to LSCA in 1985, this activity (libraries serving as community information centers, including I&R) has had its own emphasis under the program. This report includes a small section on I&R; however, this is the last time such a combined effort will be published. Figures are given separately and then combined into yearly totals in the tables, so a statistical comparison can be made to past and future reports on services to the aging.

In addition, instead of the term "older reader," the terms aged, elderly, or older adult have been used to indicate the population addressed. This change reflects the added emphasis on other library materials and program elements (beyond those items which are read) and their place in a well-rounded library project. There is also no age definition given. Most statistical information in this study was based on material from the U.S. Census, which divides the older population into three age groups: 65 to 74, 75 to 84, and 85 and above. However, this Federal program does not legally define the age group(s) served under this activity, and local libraries are at liberty to define this term as they please. Some projects (and the 1981 White House Conference on Aging) include populations age 55 and over. Other project reports may drop their requirements even lower if their projects addressed such issues as pre-retirement planning. Many project reports did not define these limitations within their narratives.

Figures for estimations of population served have been included, but should be used with caution. Many projects do not include an estimate of the population over age 65 in the State. These figures are given as general guides only.

This report is based on the materials and evaluations submitted as part of the annual reports of activities funded under the LSCA program in the 50 States, 3 territories, and the District of Columbia. At the time this report was being prepared for publication, one State (Pennsylvania) and the District of Columbia had not submitted their materials for FY 86, and therefore statistics from their programs are not included in the totals. Thus, the study is incomplete because Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia have over 13 percent and 12 percent of their respective populations estimated to be over age 65.[4]

This report is divided into sections corresponding to the elements mentioned frequently in the narratives from the State annual reports. In the instances where statistical information is quoted without an end note, the authority for such citations is presented as table 3. This table describes program elements by categories and subcategories, and gives the frequency at which they are mentioned in the narratives of the reports. (The second data column is the percentage of times they are mentioned, compared with the total mentioned elements.) The major areas are: (1) access to library services, (2) types of materials provided, (3) types of special programming, and (4) special program elements.

Access to Library Service

Gaining access to library services is often a serious problem for the elderly. The 1981 White House Conference on Aging identified transportation as a significant problem for these people. The 1984 Census revealed that approximately 4 out of 10 heads of households age 65 or older did not own an automobile, the main mode of transportation in the United States. This statistic is even greater among women, and proportionally so as they get older. This pattern, women not driving or owning their own cars, reflects "lifestyles and mores of the past."[5] It is also logically a reflection of the economic situation in which many elderly must make decisions about what they can afford, and a car may be too expensive for them to maintain.

Since many of the elderly cannot come to the library, how can the library bring service to the elderly? This has been a question that many LSCA projects have sought to answer.

Finding elderly people who need library services brought to them is also difficult. Many of the elderly live in their own homes or in rental houses or buildings not necessarily associated with the elderly. The Senate Special Committee on Aging found that a high percentage of those over age 65 have lived in the same house for more than 30 years. The report goes on to point out that persons in the oldest age groups are far more likely to be living alone. At ages 80 to 84, 36 percent of all persons live alone, compared with 21 percent of persons age 65 to 69. Further, by ages 80 to 84, nearly 45 percent of women live alone, compared with 20 percent of men.[6]

Complicating the identification of the elderly potential patron for library services is the fact that as many as 39 percent state that they have never been to a public library, and 41 percent state that they have not been to a library within the last 3 months.[7] Further complicating finding and communicating with these "hidden" elderly, is the fact that many elderly do not have telephones in their homes. ". . . recent surveys indicate that more and more older persons are forced to give up their telephones because they cannot afford the cost of local phone rates."[8]

For these reasons, the public library staff have a difficult time finding the majority of these elderly potential patrons. Library services must be brought to many of them where they live, but they usually do not live in close proximity to the library, or to each other, making delivery of services inefficient. The cost of this kind of service is expensive if undertaken by paid professionals. Frequently the duties are undertaken by volunteers, or the cost is split with other agencies or groups that visit these homes for other purposes. Cooperative projects that take advantage of various types of pre-existing or independent visitation programs through clubs, or religious or civic organizations (such as Meals-on-Wheels), are frequently cited in the LSCA reports as a component of successful programs.

Adding to the cost of a good outreach program is the staff time investment in the proper planning and training it takes to make a program successful, not only at the time it was started, but for many years into the future. One of the best-documented programs undertaken with LSCA funds is the one in Plainville, Connecticut. This project generated a manual for use by its own staff and volunteers, and then produced a version that could be used as a guide by other libraries in setting up a similar program in any State or locality.

Many library programs confine their library services to the elderly to those in nursing homes. There is no doubt that these programs reach audiences needing these services. Many cannot, or may not, leave the nursing home to come to the library. However, the planner of library service should keep in mind that only 1 percent of persons ages 65 to 69 live in homes for the aged, and this figure rises only to 15.2 percent for persons age 85 or older.[9]

While getting to the library is difficult or impossible for many of the elderly, reports show that where provision of transportation has been attempted, it has seldom been successful. Bus or van service is expensive and has garnered exceedingly few riders. Reports have cited that the elderly do not like to stand in the weather waiting for group service. Only in situations where volunteers worked one-on-one, providing rides to the library, have such programs been mentioned regularly as successful. Delivery of materials through bookmobile service, Books-by-Mail, personally bringing a set of preselected materials to the site through a "book bag" program, or providing rotating or deposit collections, were reported as much more successful undertakings. In delivery of materials, consistent schedules were mentioned as vital to the success of a project.

Bookmobiles do not have the prominence they once had in library programs, and delivery to the elderly is not an exception. In 1981, 4 percent of the elements mentioned in projects had to do with bookmobile service. In the following 5 years, this dropped to less than 3 percent for the entire period, and to only 2.5 percent in fiscal year 1986. The cost of running and maintaining these units was expensive. Outfitting them so that the elderly could obtain easy access made the cost even greater.

Books-by-Mail, though threatened by increases in postal rates, has proven to be successful, especially as a method of reaching a widely-scattered population. Selby Public Library (Sarasota, Florida) has a Mail-a-Tape program that supplements their Books-by-Mail program. This project videotapes programs at the library and mails the tapes and materials related to the subject of the program to the requestor. In 1981, Books-by-Mail made up slightly more than 3 percent of the program elements mentioned in annual reports under LSCA, but by 1986, they were less than 2 percent. Reports on the decline of this kind of service indicate that the personal touch is a more successful way of dealing with the elderly, and where possible, visitation programs are used in preference to Books-by-Mail.

Delivery to homes or group sites has maintained its popularity as a program element in this type of library service. In 1981, delivery was mentioned in the annual reports almost 14 percent of the time. By 1986, this had dropped slightly to about 13 percent, but the overall percentage for the 5-year period was nearly 14. Slightly more project descriptions included delivery to homes than rotating or deposit collections at group sites. As mentioned above, this distribution frequency between the elements (home delivery vs delivery to nursing homes) should indicate a far greater balance going to home delivery, since more of the elderly are living in their own homes rather than nursing homes. The numbers reflecting the distribution between these two service methods do not appear to reflect a response to the total potential population needing to be served, but rather to reflect an approach that responds to the economics of the delivery situation.

Materials Provided

Of the special materials provided to the elderly, large-print books are by far the most significant of the program elements referred to in the LSCA annual reports. They were mentioned more times than all other elements combined in the listed special materials. The demand is so great, that resource sharing has become a major trend in this area of service. Many of the projects (such as several in Massachusetts) were planned as circuits or rotating collections from the beginning. In assessing the popularity of this type of resource sharing, Gordon Wade reported that it was most popular with libraries that serve populations between 2,000 and 5,000. He speculated that perhaps towns smaller than this could not afford to join these types of programs, and larger towns could afford to buy enough large-print books in numbers to satisfy local need.[10]

Another popular element, audiocassettes, has not increased in project use as much as the current promotion of these materials would suggest. In 1981, these materials were mentioned 5.3 percent of the time, while in 1986, and, in fact, for the total of the 5-year period preceding, they only increased to slightly over 6.2 percent. According to the reports, frequently a library purchased the audiotapes (especially the commercially-produced talking book variety) only to discover that they were not as popular with the elderly population as expected. Once these tapes were released from any rules limiting their circulation, they became very popular with the working-age segment of the population. They are widely used in cassette players in cars during commuting time and appeal more to this audience than to the elderly, who complain about the difficulty using the tape recorders and trouble understanding the words.

Mechanical aids for handling material and aids to vision (such as magnifiers) have not increased significantly as program elements (1.3 percent in 1981, compared with 1.5 percent in 1986), even though they have a higher success rate than audiocassettes. Several projects described collections of various types of aids that could be checked out and tried so patrons could decide which type of aid suited them best, and therefore guide purchasing decisions. This practice appears to be popular with the elderly, since many of the aids are expensive, and many of the elderly are on tight budgets. Apparently, many libraries have such collections, but they were donations from groups concerned with either the elderly or with vision (such as the Lions Clubs), and therefore not funded with LSCA dollars.

Most surprising in the listing of all of the program elements is the lack of a dramatic increase in the purchase of materials on health-related topics. This was mentioned only 2 percent of the time in 1986. With all of the information and interest in chronic and terminal diseases, especially Alzheimer's disease, this small gain is hardly significant.

Programming

Only 1.6 percent of the project elements relating to special programs for this 5-year period mentioned topics that fostered a direct link to books or literature, such as booktalks, bibliotherapy, storytelling, and meet the author. A surprising statistic, considering this study relates to programs sponsored by libraries.

The most popular, by far, of the elements associated with special programs is the use of audiovisuals, multimedia, and cable TV. The dominance of reminiscence kits in this field, such as Bi-Folkal and it's clones, is clear. These aids are always spoken of in glowing terms. Their ease of use, the small amount of training needed in order to give the program, their appeal to several of the senses, and their general popularity with the groups of elderly—especially in nursing homes—are mentioned again and again. Several localities, obviously out-pacing the capacity of the commercial concerns to produce different kits quickly enough to meet local demand, have used LSCA funds to produce their own. The "Four-Score Encounter" project in Clearwater, Florida; the adult programming project at the Oklahoma Department of Libraries; the Crittenden County, Kentucky, Services for Senior Citizens project; the projects in Tuscarawas and Cuyahoga Counties in Ohio, all produced kits for programs to satisfy local needs. Also included in this list should be the kits, and most especially the manual that goes with the program packages, from the Mid-Wisconsin Federated Library System program called "Golden Classics."

An interesting change has taken place in one of the program elements traditionally included in this area of special programming—oral history projects. Many of these projects have resulted in kits or programs similar to the ones mentioned above. An example of this was the Living History Project in Marston Hills, Massachusetts. During interviews, senior citizens frequently produced items that illustrated what they were talking about. The result of the discovery of these items was a final program at the library using reminiscences and showcasing the memorabilia.

Another interesting link to the project using multimedia kits with the elderly has been intergenerational programming. Inspired by the stories shared during such programs, some libraries have used the themes from these kits for programs for children (such as summer reading programs) and used elderly volunteers in discussions with the young patrons.

Special Elements of the Projects

The last section of this report discusses several elements that were not part of what was planned for the elderly, but rather the mechanics to accomplish the services. They were mentioned frequently as being critical to the success or failure of a project. The most often mentioned was the use of publicity—in almost 8.5 percent of the elements over the 5-year period. There were as many planners of projects that praised newsletters, newspaper articles, and bookmarks as there were those who stated that such organized publicity did not work as well as word-of-mouth. There was a great variation in the quality of the publicity and the manner of its presentation. Lacking any study that compared one approach with another in a controlled setting, no conclusions could be drawn.

Another element in this category that has increased significantly is the cooperation, linkage to, or use of other agencies. Considering that this category included all of the I&R projects in the earlier reports, and that only those few that targeted the aging as their main group were included in the numbers during the 5 years under study, the jump from 3.1 percent (1981) to 7.3 percent (1986) is very large. Economic factors and sharing the few resources available are probably the main reasons many of the links were forged, but it appears from the reports that an appreciation of mutual goals and objectives are keeping them together. Also, librarians have learned to appreciate I&R skills.

> To initiate services for older adults, the librarian must have implementation skills in a wide range of services for individuals and groups. With diverse elderly clients, the ability to respond to the needs and demands cannot rest on limited knowledge. The ability to initiate Information and Referral (I&R), both manual and on-line, is crucial. It is the underpinning of a broad range of information services in education, career, and survival areas.[11]

Another element that has almost doubled in the number of times it is mentioned in the reports is staff training, or education about the elderly. Many of the projects mentioned the training of staff and volunteers, and there have been several major workshops funded under LSCA. One workshop was sponsored by the California State Library in 1985, and was called "Libraries and Older Adults: Forging Community Links." The Arkansas State Library followed by funding a workshop in 1986, entitled "Libraries as Aids to Older Women." Both drew selected, but Statewide, audiences. To accommodate the need to reach larger audiences than can be expected to attend a single workshop, the Maryland Division of Library Development and Services funded the development of a program kit entitled "The Challenge of Aging." Before the end of 1986, one library system's entire staff—from janitors to administrators—had participated in the program.

The last element to be discussed is participation by the elderly in various aspects of projects. Many projects had senior advisory boards; other projects surveyed the elderly before actually implementing projects. In addition, seniors have been used as service deliverers. Many of the "young" elderly have too much time on their hands, and are looking for, and feel the need for, a useful occupation. They do not want to retire to an inactive period, nor do they want to be considered "too old" to be of use. They have more leisure time than ever before, and will fill it with some activity or other. Libraries are encouraged under LSCA to hire and use the elderly in the public library, and what better way than to tap this pool of people eager to assist. All of the projects that listed participation by the elderly in running or planning the project had much praise for the added insights and diligent work by such volunteers.

In summary, discussions with practicing librarians indicate that, while the statistics for projects serving the aging are in no way the whole picture, the projects are representative of what is going on in this service area. Approximately one-half of the projects listed in the booklet published by the U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, *Information for Successful Living: Programs That Work for Third-Agers and Beyond*[12] were funded to some extent by Title I of LSCA.

Tables 4-10 show the amount spent for library services to the elderly for the years 1982 through 1986, and a comparison with previous years, especially the last year for which a report was written (1981). These tables show the tremendous decrease in funds expended in this area of service during 1981–83. They also show the resurgence of interest in this topic in the years 1984–86.

Footnotes

[1] U.S. Senate, Special Committee on Aging, *How Older Americans Live: An Analysis of Census Data*, Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1985, 99th Congress, 1st Session. S.Prt. 99-91, Serial No. 99-D, p. V.

[2] Donald G. Fowles, *A Profile of Older Americans: 1986*, Washington, D.C., American Association of Retired Persons, Program Resources Department, 1986, pp. 1-2.

[3] Trish Skaptason, *Library Services to the Older Reader*, Washington, D.C., U. S. Department of Education, State and Public Library Services Branch, 1983, pp. 1-4.

[4] Donald G. Fowles, pp. 6-8.

[5] Carole Allan and Herman Brotman, *Chartbook on Aging in America, a Background Paper for the 1981 White House Conference on Aging*, Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1981, p. 123.

[6] U.S. Senate, Special Committee on Aging, pp. VI–VII.

[7] Frank L. Schick, *Statistical Handbook on Aging Americans*, Phoenix: Oryx Press, 1986, p. 85.

[8] U.S. Senate, Special Committee on Aging, p. IV.

[9] U.S. Senate, Special Committee on Aging, p. IV.

[10] Gordon S. Wade, "Large-Print Book Loan Program at Carroll," *Iowa Library Quarterly*, VXXII(4), Fall 1985, p. 39.

[11] Betty J. Turock, *Serving the Older Adult: A Guide to Library Programs and Information Sources*, New York: Bowker, 1982, p. 85.

[12] U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, *Information for Successful Living: Programs That Work for Third-Agers and Beyond*, Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, n.d.

Table 1.--Expenditures for the aging: Fiscal years 1971 through 1982

Year	Population	Total	Federal	Other
Total	5,655,559	$ 8,101,652	$ 6,840,736	$ 1,260,918
1971	0	234,102	195,686	38,416
1972	0	589,207	534,115	55,092
1973	0	550,000	550,000	0
1974	0	600,000	600,000	0
1975	0	1,032,484	1,032,484	0
1976	0	1,490,042	1,490,042	0
1977	0	0	0	0
1978	0	0	0	0
1979	2,220,125	1,900,218	1,041,408	858,810
1980	2,677,425	1,083,148	839,903	243,245
1982	758,009	622,451	557,096	65,355

Table 2.--Expenditures for the aging and expenditures for information and referral (I&R): Fiscal years 1982-86

Expenditures for the aging

Year	Population	Total	Federal	State
Total	5,534,631	$2,582,007	$2,373,054	$ 208,953
1982	31,287	41,619	41,619	0
1983	133,377	141,563	136,128	5,435
1984	160,073	262,749	256,353	6,396
1985	772,789	758,233	717,235	40,998
1986	4,437,105	1,377,843	1,221,719	156,124

Expenditures for I&R

Year	Population	Total	Federal	State
Total	21,046,724	$2,054,106	$2,044,744	$ 9,362
1982	67,972	21,236	21,236	0
1983	233,134	49,234	49,234	0
1984	269,995	195,705	195,705	0
1985	1,373,883	604,234	604,234	0
1986	19,101,740	1,183,697	1,174,335	9,362

Expenditures for the aging and I&R combined

Year	Population	Total	Federal	State
Total	26,581,355	$4,636,113	$4,417,798	$218,315
1982	99,259	62,855	62,855	0
1983	366,511	190,797	185,362	5,435
1984	430,068	458,454	452,058	6,396
1985	2,146,672	1,362,467	1,321,469	40,998
1986	23,538,845	2,561,540	2,396,054	165,486

Table 3.--Library services to the aging: Fiscal years 1981-86

Project elements	Total, fiscal years 1982-86	Percent	Fiscal year 1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total	1,004	100.00	225	33	76	139	290	466
Access								
Outreach--General	5	0.50	26	2	0	1	0	2
Outreach--Aging Specific	36	3.59	0	1	5	6	11	13
Delivery to Sites or Homes	85	8.47	14	1	6	12	33	33
Rotating/Deposit Collections	53	5.28	17	2	8	6	12	25
Books-by-Mail--General	2	0.20	6	0	1	0	0	1
Books-by-Mail--Aging	12	1.20	1	0	0	3	2	7
Bookmobiles--General	10	1.00	5	2	1	1	2	4
Bookmobiles--Aging	18	1.79	4	0	0	4	6	8
Transportation Given	12	1.20	0	0	0	0	2	10
Materials								
Large Print Books	170	16.93	38	5	19	29	53	64
Audio	63	6.27	12	1	3	11	19	29
Mechanical or Vision Aids	17	1.69	3	0	1	5	4	7
Foreign Language	2	0.20	2	0	0	0	1	1
Health Related	16	1.59	0	0	0	1	5	10
Computers	3	0.30	0	1	0	1	0	1
General, or "Of Interest"	34	3.39	0	2	2	4	12	14
Programming								
Films	34	3.39	28	2	5	3	11	13
Multimedia/Audiovisuals/ Cable TV	62	6.18	27	1	1	12	18	30
Book Linkage	16	1.59	0	1	1	3	6	5
Literacy	6	0.60	0	0	0	0	2	4
Oral History/Genealogy	12	1.20	2	0	0	4	3	5
Intergenerational	7	0.70	1	0	1	1	0	5
Other, or No Description	54	5.38	0	3	3	4	4	40
Special Elements								
Publicity	85	8.47	15	3	6	10	32	34
Use of Other Agencies/Clubs	64	6.37	7	4	3	2	21	34
Aging Education or Training	36	3.59	6	0	1	4	9	22
Use of Seniors in Program	42	4.18	8	2	3	6	9	22
Bibliographies/Catalogs	40	3.98	0	0	6	6	9	19
Manual or Results Available	7	0.70	3	0	0	0	3	4
Use of Computers as Aid	1	0.10	0	0	0	0	1	0

Table 4.--Expenditures for projects for the aging, by State: Fiscal year 1982

State	Population	Total	Federal	State	Local
Total	31,287	$ 44,720	$ 41,619	$ 0	$ 3,101
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	4,000	1,624	1,624	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0
California	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	14,502	14,545	14,545	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	2,334	1,000	1,000	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	164	7,851	4,750	0	3,101
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	10,287	19,700	19,700	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0

Table 5.--Expenditures for projects for the aging, by State: Fiscal year 1983

State	Population	Total	Federal	State	Local
Total	133,377	$266,753	$136,128	$ 5,435	$125,190
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	10,000	124,496	9,851	1,565	113,080
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0
California	300	46,000	46,000	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	1,879	23,855	19,985	3,870	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	17,862	8,340	0	9,522
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	117,398	27,398	27,398	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	100	6,642	4,054	0	2,588
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	3,700	20,500	20,500	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6.--Expenditures for projects for the aging, by State: Fiscal year 1984

State	Population	Total	Federal	State	Local
Total	160,073	$342,547	$256,353	$ 6,396	$79,798
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0
California	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	10,125	10,125	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	111,643	156,476	89,500	0	66,976
Georgia	7,083	33,617	26,717	0	6,900
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	11,590	0	6,396	5,194
Illinois	40	18,338	18,338	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	5,784	16,000	16,000	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	18,554	18,554	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	90	2,728	2,000	0	728
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	16,400	3,510	3,510	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	10,000	10,000	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	18,733	14,779	14,779	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	300	46,830	46,830	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0

Table 7.--Expenditures for projects for the aging, by State: Fiscal year 1985

State	Population	Total	Federal	State	Local
Total	772,789	$827,287	$717,235	$40,998	$69,054
Alabama	19,629	50,273	32,623	0	17,650
Alaska	12,000	12,000	0	12,000	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0
California	250	48,300	48,300	0	0
Colorado	12,800	9,650	0	0	9,650
Connecticut	50	32,148	32,148	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	194,758	208,604	157,200	0	51,404
Georgia	536	23,252	23,252	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	5,310	5,310	0	0
Illinois	0	111,277	111,277	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	28,876	28,876	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	471	32,004	32,004	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	180	15,882	15,882	0	0
Michigan	86,888	9,130	9,130	0	0
Minnesota	20,000	5,541	5,541	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	8,400	3,500	4,900	0
Ohio	7,796	10,240	6,157	4,083	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	71,750	66,600	66,600	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	3,820	3,820	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	91,000	34,060	14,045	20,015	0
Tennessee	0	18,570	18,570	0	0
Texas	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	232,590	21,591	21,591	0	0
Washington	56	27,050	27,050	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	22,035	44,709	44,709	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8.--Expenditures for projects for the aging, by State: Fiscal year 1986

State	Population	Total	Federal	State	Local
Total	4,437,105	$1,466,056	$1,221,719	$156,124	$88,213
Alabama	28,694	87,871	87,871	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	14,435	823	823	0	0
Arkansas	0	35,700	35,700	0	0
California	3,500	104,000	104,000	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	740,000	22,080	22,080	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	107,914	42,212	10,150	0	32,062
Georgia	2,138	97,164	46,264	42,821	8,079
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	5,748	5,784	0	0
Illinois	0	427,287	427,287	0	0
Indiana	7,165	14,296	14,296	0	0
Iowa	2,705	478	478	0	0
Kansas	306,277	33,600	33,600	0	0
Kentucky	322,046	20,000	20,000	0	0
Louisiana	0	9,998	1,034	8,964	0
Maine	525	39,806	0	39,806	0
Maryland	126	50,378	50,378	0	0
Massachusetts	3,539	39,635	39,635	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	23,430	23,430	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	10,000	10,000	0	0
New Jersey	103,993	94,165	86,055	0	8,110
New Mexico	1,302,894	1,809	0	1,809	0
New York	1,271	7,837	7,837	0	0
North Carolina	0	38,945	38,945	0	0
North Dakota	0	5,000	5,000	0	0
Ohio	3,468	55,905	29,668	0	26,237
Oklahoma	0	3,923	3,923	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	176,343	22,481	22,481	0	0
South Carolina	1,417	23,725	10,000	0	13,725
South Dakota	11,985	13,181	5,900	7,281	0
Tennessee	1,188,959	47,897	47,897	0	0
Texas	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	38,677	8,486	8,486	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	60,167	13,778	13,778	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	98	4,000	2,000	2,000	0
Puerto Rico	3,769	38,918	4,675	34,243	0
Virgin Islands	5,000	21,500	2,300	19,200	0

Table 9.--Expenditures for projects for the aging, by State: Fiscal year 1987

State	Population	Total	Federal	State	Local
Total	5,534,631	$2,947,363	$2,373,054	$208,953	$365,356
Alabama	48,323	138,144	120,494	0	17,650
Alaska	12,000	12,000	0	12,000	0
Arizona	28,435	126,943	12,298	1,565	113,080
Arkansas	0	35,700	35,700	0	0
California	4,050	198,300	198,300	0	0
Colorado	12,800	19,775	19,775	0	0
Connecticut	740,050	54,228	54,228	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	414,315	407,292	256,850	0	150,442
Georgia	26,138	192,433	130,763	46,691	14,979
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	40,510	19,398	6,396	14,716
Illinois	40	556,902	556,902	0	0
Indiana	7,165	14,296	14,296	0	0
Iowa	2,705	29,354	29,354	0	0
Kansas	306,277	33,600	33,600	0	0
Kentucky	322,046	20,000	20,000	0	0
Louisiana	0	9,998	1,034	8,964	0
Maine	996	71,810	32,004	39,806	0
Maryland	126	50,378	50,378	0	0
Massachusetts	129,235	99,915	99,915	0	0
Michigan	86,888	9,130	9,130	0	0
Minnesota	20,000	5,541	5,541	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	41,984	41,984	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	10,000	10,000	0	0
New Jersey	103,993	94,165	86,055	0	8,110
New Mexico	1,302,894	1,809	0	1,809	0
New York	1,271	7,837	7,837	0	0
North Carolina	0	38,945	38,945	0	0
North Dakota	0	13,400	8,500	4,900	0
Ohio	11,618	83,366	46,629	4,083	32,654
Oklahoma	0	3,923	3,923	0	0
Oregon	88,150	70,110	70,110	0	0
Pennsylvania	3,700	34,320	34,320	0	0
Rhode Island	176,343	22,481	22,481	0	0
South Carolina	1,417	23,725	10,000	0	13,725
South Dakota	102,985	47,241	19,945	27,296	0
Tennessee	1,188,959	66,467	66,467	0	0
Texas	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	300,287	64,556	64,556	0	0
Washington	56	27,050	27,050	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	82,502	105,317	105,317	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	98	4,000	2,000	2,000	0
Puerto Rico	3,769	38,918	4,675	34,243	0
Virgin Islands	5,000	21,500	2,300	19,200	0

Table 10.--Expenditures for Community Information Centers, by State: Fiscal Year 1982-86

State	Population	Total	Federal	State	Local
Total	21,046,724	$2,194,518	$2,044,744	$9,362	$140,412
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0
California	5,294,189	411,094	411,094	0	0
Colorado	1,083,000	71,421	71,421	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	336,825	42,660	33,000	0	0
Georgia	6,062,639	170,828	40,076	0	9,660
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	11,066	11,066	0	0
Illinois	0	7,629	7,629	0	0
Indiana	218,714	50,363	50,363	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	4,480,681	9,362	0	9,362	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	25,554	133,386	133,386	0	0
Massachusetts	234,112	157,902	157,902	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	1,000	1,000	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0
New York	1,065,323	846,594	846,594	0	0
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	61,703	61,703	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	6,131	6,131	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	2,036,681	102,043	102,043	0	0
Texas	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	209,006	111,336	111,336	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0

Public Library Construction

Donald J. Fork

Title II of the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) authorizes the U.S. Department of Education to award formula grants to States through their designated State Library Administrative Agencies (SLAAs) for State-approved public library construction projects. Projects receiving such support are selected by the States according to established goals and objectives enumerated in each State's LSCA long-range program and Title II annual program. In addition, the Act provides for the Secretary of Education to authorize the disbursement of LSCA Title II funds by each SLAA to local grantees and to administer the LSCA program within their respective States.

Among the major program objectives that have been set forth for LSCA Title II as amended are:

- To assist in the construction of new public library buildings, as well as in the acquisition, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings, including the initial equipment for either a new or expanded building;
- To assist in meeting the standards of the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 relating to access for the handicapped;
- To assist in the remodeling of public libraries for the purpose of energy conservation;
- To assist in renovation or remodeling to accommodate new technologies; and
- To assist in the purchase of existing historic buildings for conversion to public libraries.

The general acceptance of the program in the accomplishment of such objectives over the past 24 years is evidenced by the fact that more than $285.5 million in Federal funds were obligated for such purposes through fiscal year 1987. Of this amount, approximately $210.9 million resulted from LSCA allocations, $50 million from the Emergency Jobs Act, $23.5 million from the Appalachian Regional Development Act, and approximately $1 million was reported as being added to the projects from other Federal sources.

Legislative Background

The Library Services and Construction Act (Public Law 88-269) was signed into law on February 11, 1964, by President Lyndon B. Johnson and made possible increased Federal assistance to public libraries in both rural and nonrural areas, extended the program to the District of Columbia, and added Title II for public library construction. This legislation amended the earlier Library Services Act (Public Law 84-597), intended to assist libraries only in rural areas, and was recognized as being the first legislation deemed an educational accomplishment of the 2d session of the 88th Congress.

Subsequent governing authority for LSCA Title II was enacted in the form of several technical amendments (Public Law 89-511, Public Law 90-154), the major amendments to the LSCA in 1970 (Public Law 91-600), the LSCA amendments of 1977 (Public Law 95-123) and the re-authorization of the Act in 1984 (Public Law 98-480). Under the provisions of current legislation, before any allocations can be made to the States and territories, 1.5 percent of the LSCA Title II appropriation must be set aside for library services for Indian Tribes, and 0.5 percent must be set aside for organizations representing Hawaiian natives. In addition, each of the States and Puerto Rico receive a minimum allocation of $100,000 and territories receive $20,000 each. The remainder of the appropriated funds are distributed to each State and territory based upon their proportionate share of the national population.

The "Federal share" provisions contained in Section 7(b) of the Act require that certain States receiving LSCA Title II funds match more than 50 percent of their total allotment due to a Federal share ratio that varies on the basis of each State's per capita income. For example, in FY 86 the State share for Alaska was calculated at 67 percent while the Federal share was 33 percent. This meant that even though the Federal allotment under Title II to the State in FY 86 was $131,980, the State match had to total $263,961 in order for the State to comply with the Act and to receive its full allotment. By comparison, the FY 86 Federal share for Mississippi was 65.37 percent and the State share was 34.63 percent. Therefore, while the full Federal allotment under Title II to the State was calculated to be $271,603, the State's matching share was only $143,883.

Thus, even though Section 202(b) of the Act states that "the Federal share of the cost of construction of any project assisted under this title shall not exceed one-half of the total cost of such project," certain States are affected by the provisions of Section 7(b) of the Act and must match considerably more State and local funds than the Federal shares they receive. The rate, which is established every 2 years, is calculated using the following formula:

> 100 percent minus 50 percent times the 3-year average of a State's per capita income, as a ratio of national average per capita income.

With the exception of the territories, whose rate is fixed at 66 percent, and the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, which in FY 86 was a 100 percent rate, the resulting matching rates have an upper constraint of 66 percent and a lower constraint of 33 percent.

Federal Funds In Support Of Public Library Construction

Federal funds specifically intended for the purpose of public library construction were appropriated in FY 85 and FY 86 for the first time since FY 73. During the period from FY 76 to FY 80, when Federal funds were not appropriated for LSCA Title II, 45 public library construction projects were administered under the authority of Title II by utilizing $8.5 million of transfer funds from other Federal programs. Of these projects, 36 were funded with $6.8 million from the Appalachian Regional Development Act, and nine were funded through other Federal programs. Overall, the Federal funds used to support such projects during this period represented 41 percent of the total cost for public library construction projects funded in part with LSCA Title II funds.

Some of the other Federal programs which have provided funding for public library construction projects have included General Revenue Sharing funds (Title I of the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972), and Community Development Block Grants (Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974). Unfortunately, comprehensive data on the specific amounts provided to libraries by these two programs have never been published. The only indication of the use of such funds is contained in an unpublished report on General Revenue Sharing expenditures for the period FY 83–84 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, which listed expenditures of $76.7 million for library facilities and services.

Federal assistance has also been made available to public libraries for construction purposes in the form of loans to communities with populations of less than 10,000 persons (later amended to include communities with populations of up to 20,000 persons). These loans were provided through the Community Facilities Loan Program that was administered by the Department of Commerce. For the period 1974 to 1980, this program provided 34 low-interest loans to public libraries for construction projects that totaled $4.9 million.

Federal funds were not specifically authorized for public library construction in FY 82, FY 83, and FY 84 because of the restrictions placed upon Federal funding by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (Public Law 97-35). In recognition of the need for new jobs and the construction of public library buildings, an appropriation of $50 million was made available in FY 83 through the Emergency Jobs Appropriations Act (Public Law 98-8) and administered under the authority of the Library Services and Construction Act (Title II program). These funds stimulated more than 500 public library construction projects, of which 346 were reported completed as of February 1, 1987, for a combined total of $90,782,578.

Although supporters of the legislation which created the Emergency Jobs Appropriations Act predicted that it would create between 200,000 and 500,000 new jobs, the program peaked 15 months after it was enacted with only 35,000 jobs created. A recent report prepared by the U.S. General Accounting Office has concluded that the 1983 Emergency Jobs Appropriations Act was largely ineffective in meeting its intended purposes due to the designation of funds for long lead-time public works rather than programs and activities that could have spent funds more quickly. It should be noted, however, that only a very small portion of the total funds available to the States through the Emergency Jobs Appropriation Act were used for public library construction projects.

In FY 85, $25 million was appropriated for LSCA Title II, minus a set-aside of $500,000, or 2 percent, to support the provisions of Title IV of the Act for library services for Indian Tribes and Hawaiian Natives. The reauthorization of the Library Services and Construction Act (Public Law 98-480) on October 17, 1984, once again included Title II appropriations for the construction of public libraries and included the following provisions: (1) remodeling to meet standards under the Act of August 12, 1968, commonly known as the "Architectural Barriers Act of 1968," (2) remodeling designed to conserve energy, (3) renovation or remodeling to accommodate new technologies, and (4) the purchase of existing historic buildings for conversion to public libraries. Important changes in the Act stipulated that the Federal share of the cost of construction of any project assisted under Title II shall not exceed one-half of the total cost of such projects (Section 202(b)), and that the Secretary of Education may release an institution from its obligation to return Federal interest or equity in a library facility for good cause (Section 202(c)(2)).

In FY 86, $21.1 million for LSCA Title II was appropriated for public library construction projects out of an original appropriation of $22.5 million. The differences in these two amounts resulted from reductions mandated by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177), and a set aside of 2 percent for library services for LSCA Title IV for Indian Tribes and Hawaiian Natives. As in previous years, Congress included provisions in the Appropriations Act stipulating that LSCA Title II funds would be made available to the States until expended.

Federal Funding: LSCA Title II—FY 83–86

From FY 83 to FY 86, the impact of federal assistance on the funding for public library construction can be summarized as follows:

- FY 83—A total of 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, were eligible to participate in the LSCA Title II program. In FY 83, 27 States received Emergency Jobs Act funding totaling more than $28.5 million for the support of 298 public library construction projects.
- FY 84—The State agencies received $21 million in carryover funds from the Emergency Jobs Act for a combined total of $49.5 million, which stimulated a contribution of local and State matching funds of over $99 million.
- FY 85—34 States received Federal funds totaling $15.5 million, of which $15 million was from the FY 85 LSCA Title II appropriation and $.5 million was from the remaining Emergency Jobs Act appropriation. These funds stimulated expenditures for public library construction of $54 million from local sources and $4.4 million from State sources. Funds from State and local sources represented approximately 79 percent of the total amount of $73.9 million that was budgeted for public library construction projects in FY 85. A balance of $9.5 million from the FY 85 LSCA allocation not requested by the States was carried forward into FY 86.
- FY 86—An appropriation of $21.1 million for LSCA was approved for Title II out of an original appropriation of $22.5 million, which was reduced in accordance with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177). Of the amount finally appropriated for public library construction in FY 86, more than $9.6 million was obligated by the States in the year of the appropriation. This left an unobligated balance of $11.4 million available in FY 87 for approved LSCA Title II public library construction projects to States which had not requested, nor obligated, funds remaining in their FY 86 allotment.

By the end of FY 87, more than $9 million of the remaining FY 86 Title II funds had been requested and obligated for approved public library construction projects under the provisions of Title II of the LSCA. In FY 88, those States which have not obligated funds from their FY 86 allotment will have $2.3 million available to them for approved public library construction projects.

Public Library Construction Projects—FY 83–86

Construction projects during the reporting period can be divided into two major categories: (1) those funded by appropriations from the Emergency Jobs Act, and (2) those funded by appropriations

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from Title II of the Library Services and Construction Act, as amended.

Emergency Jobs Appropriations Act Projects—The intention of the Emergency Jobs Appropriations Act was to provide jobs for long-term unemployed Americans and to create Federal projects of lasting value to the Nation and its citizens. Of approximately 500 projects approved for awards, 47 percent were for remodeling or renovation of existing buildings; 29 percent were for new buildings; and 24 percent were for additions. The high percentage of remodeling and renovation projects was influenced by the need to start projects quickly so that unemployed workers could be hired, the deteriorating state of many of the library buildings, the need to make libraries accessible to the handicapped, and the continuing interest in improving the energy efficiency of library buildings.

By the end of February, 1987, the respective State library administrative agencies had reported that 346 LSCA Title II public library construction projects had been funded through appropriations from the Emergency Jobs Act. Estimates made in October, 1984, indicated that about 3,600 jobs had been created with Emergency Jobs Act funds administered under the LSCA Title II program for fiscal years 1983 and 1984. A partial listing of public library construction projects funded under the Emergency Jobs Appropriations Act and completed in FY 83 and FY 84 is shown in tables 1 and 2.

FY 85 Projects—Of the 268 construction projects funded in FY 85, 167 were for the remodeling or renovation of existing buildings; 48 were for new buildings; 26 were for additions to buildings; and 27 were for other types of projects, such as the acquisition and remodeling of historic buildings, the purchase of prefabricated buildings, handicapped access, and improvements for better energy efficiency. A closer analysis of those libraries that were renovated or remodeled revealed that 53 were for general remodeling, 59 were specifically designed for the purpose of providing new or increased access for the handicapped, 49 were planned for energy efficiency, and six were designed to introduce various new technologies into public libraries. A partial listing of projects completed during FY 85 is shown in table 3.

FY 86 Projects—According to information contained in the various Title II *Project Performance and Completion Reports* submitted to the U.S. Department of Education by State Library Administrative Agencies, 35 States were successful in completing 157 public library construction projects during FY 86. Of these, 82 projects were for new buildings, additions to existing buildings, and various expansion projects which provided more than 276,000 square feet of new space for public library patrons in FY 1986. In addition, six of the projects funded the acquisition of buildings which allowed an additional 38,320 square feet to be converted for use as public libraries. Also completed in FY 86 were 89 designated remodeling projects, 50 of which provided for new means of handicapped access, and 47 that were designed to increase the energy efficiency in new or existing buildings.

Sources of Funding—FY 86

According to the Title II *Project Performance and Completion Reports* submitted to the U.S. Department of Education by State Library Administrative Agencies, combined funding from Federal, State, and local sources in FY 86 totaled $53,184,937 for all public library construction projects. Of this amount, $13,481,335 came from Federal funds, which included $159,336 of Community Development Block Grants and $729,062 from other Federal sources such as the Appalachian Regional Commission. Federal contributions, therefore, provided more than 25 percent of the total cost for public library construction projects funded in part with LSCA Title II funds and completed in FY 86.

By far, the largest share of funding support for public library construction projects completed in FY 86 came from the matching funds that were provided by various State and local agencies. This amount, $39,703,602 in FY 86, represented almost 75 percent of the total construction costs for completed public library construction projects and reflected a 17 percent increase over the use of such funds in FY 85 and a 20 percent increase over those used to support larger public library construction projects, which tended to draw considerably more State and local matching funds.

Of this total amount (designated as "Local Other" in the FY 86 *Project Performance and Completion Reports*), $4,188,760 was provided to local communities in the form of loans, private gifts, or other contributions. Significant funding of this type was provided in Florida for the Delray ($366,266) and West Hernando ($187,460) projects; in

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Oklahoma for the Reiger ($150,000) project; in Pennsylvania for the Easton ($300,000) and Lebanon ($871,026) projects; in South Carolina for the Chester County ($122,428) project; in Texas for the Burnett ($240,000), Hitchcock ($125,697), Jasper ($129,508), Palestine ($645,536), and Upshur ($132,500) projects; and in Wisconsin for the Rhinelander ($283,604) project. These loans, gifts, and other contributions which were so generously offered, amounted to more than 7 percent of the total costs for completed public libraries in FY 86.

Matching funds reported from State agencies for projects completed in FY 86 totaled $1,193,272 and represented just over 2 percent of the total construction costs. This amount represents a very slight increase over the amount of State funds used for projects in FY 85, and a 4 percent decrease in the amount of State funds expended in FY 84. Of the FY 86 expenditures by State agencies, significant contributions of this type were provided by the State of Georgia for the Albany ($587,000) and Douglas County ($512,898) projects. A partial listing of public library construction projects funded in part with LSCA funds and completed in FY 86 is presented in table 4.

Summary

Since it was first authorized as an Amendment (Public Law 88-269) to the Library Services Act (LSA) in 1964, the LSCA Title II program has supported projects which have obligated more than $285.5 million in Federal funds for public library construction projects through FY 87. Of this amount, approximately $210.9 million came from LSCA allocations and $50 million came from the Emergency Jobs Appropriations Act. Other Federal funds used to provide partial support for such projects included $23.5 million from the Appalachian Regional Development Act and approximately $1 million from a combination of other Federal sources. During this time period, various legislative changes and amendments were made to the Act by Congress in order to reflect the needs of communities for new or improved public libraries that would be responsive to changing social needs and technological developments. Based upon the general acceptance and longevity of the program, it would appear that it has been successful in achieving its stated purposes.

Table 1.--Partial listing of completed projects under LSCA Title II, Public Library Construction: Fiscal year 1983

State	Project	Total	Federal	Local	State	State/local
Total		$9,825	$4,477	$5,348	$ 0	$5,348
Idaho	Meadow Valley	850	476	376	0	374
Wyoming	Johnson County	8,975	4,000	4,974	0	4,974

Table 2.--Partial listing of completed projects under LSCA Title II, Public Library Construction: Fiscal year 1984

State	Project	Total	Federal	Local	State	State/local
Total		$6,699,145	$2,924,461	$3,113,108	$631,576	$3,744,684
Alabama	Johnson	119,700	44,000	75,700	0	75,700
California	Tulare	65,448	28,200	37,248	0	37,248
Colorado	Adams County	69,525	33,727	35,798	0	35,798
	Basalt	288,728	100,000	188,728	0	188,728
	Canon City	49,049	44,220	4,829	0	4,829
	Fowler	58,965	26,000	32,965	0	32,965
	Saguache County	17,000	10,000	7,000	0	7,000
Georgia	Desoto Trail	15,000	13,500	1,500	0	1,500
	Lagrange	135,485	104,400	31,085	0	31,085
	Lumpkin County	42,000	37,800	4,200	0	4,200
	Pelman	18,000	16,200	1,800	0	1,800
	Pine Mountain	21,550	19,395	2,155	0	2,155
	Thomas	528,417	34,932	171,530	323,955	493,485
Idaho	Rockland	15,094	7,980	7,114	0	7,114
Iowa	Earlham	198,872	89,090	109,782	0	109,782
	Ericson	43,250	16,000	27,250	0	27,250
	Greene	405,000	202,500	202,500	0	202,500
	Ringsted	27,472	12,000	15,472	0	15,472
	Van Horne	83,672	38,500	45,172	0	45,172
Louisiana	Allen Parish	391,261	237,357	133,904	20,000	153,904
Michigan	Alcona County	3,465	907	2,558	0	2,558
	Ann Arbor	3,091	1,360	1,731	0	1,731
	Clay	2,490	1,096	1,394	0	1,394
	Coloma	13,951	5,300	8,651	0	8,651
	Detroit	7,656	3,369	4,287	0	4,287
	Grand Ledge	4,699	2,067	2,632	0	2,632
	Grand Rapids	27,442	12,075	15,367	0	15,367
	Jonesville	2,000	880	1,120	0	1,120
	Kennedy	33,673	14,816	18,857	0	18,857
	Memphis	3,075	13,333	1,742	0	1,742
	Memphis	500	220	280	0	280
	Negaunee	22,500	9,900	12,600	0	12,600
	Sharpe	7,340	2,420	4,920	0	4,920
Missouri	Carthage	71,000	33,000	38,000	0	38,000
	Northeast Missouri	22,846	8.521	14,325	0	14,325
	Ozark	235,900	90,000	145,900	0	145,900
	Rolla	187,542	30,000	157,542	0	157,542
	Sedalia	33,807	17,971	15,836	0	15,836
Montana	Bigfork	77,050	35,838	41,212	0	41,212
	Mineral County	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
Nebraska	Bloomfield	3,682	1,756	1,926	0	1,926
	Cedar Rapids	1,769	950	819	0	819
	David City	10,281	4,000	6,281	0	6,281
	Hemingford	992	496	496	0	496
	Holdrege	3,998	1,750	2,248	0	2,248
	Trenton	712	356	356	0	356
	Wayne	585	350	235	0	235

Table 2.--Partial listing of completed projects under LSCA Title II, Public Library Construction: Fiscal year 1984--Continued

State	Project	Total	Federal	Local	State	State/local
N. Hampshire	Gilford	131,000	66,000	65,000	0	65,000
New Mexico	Alamogordo	21,400	6,400	15,000	0	15,000
	Bone	200,000	12,500	7,500	0	7,500
	Bosque Farms	23,650	11,650	12,000	0	12,000
	Dexter	8,000	5,600	2,400	0	2,400
	Eagle Nest	11,000	5,550	5,550	0	5,550
	Jemez Springs	12,000	8,400	3,600	0	3,600
	Johnson	57,440	40,210	17,230	0	17,230
	South Valley	75,000	52,500	22,500	0	22,500
New York	Perry	68,797	38,797	30,000	0	30,000
North Dakota	Carnegie	59,120	31,695	27,425	0	27,425
	Devils Lake	6,160	3,326	2,834	0	2,834
	Edgeley	66,298	35,801	30,497	0	30,497
	Fargo	2,200	1,512	1,288	0	1,288
	Golden Valley	3,600	1,944	1,656	0	1,656
	Grand Forks	161,844	87,396	74,448	0	74,448
	Killdeer	9,000	4,860	4,140	0	4,140
	Mayville	1,428	326	1,102	0	1,102
	Minot	34,822	18,804	16,018	0	16,018
	Turtle Lake	9,546	5,155	4,391	0	5,155
Ohio	Milford	559,278	200,000	359,278	0	359,278
Oklahoma	Grove	50,000	25,000	25,000	0	25,000
Oregon	Coos Bay	114,598	54,223	60,375	0	60,375
	Salem	112,250	55,290	56,960	0	56,960
S. Carolina	Edgefield	196,262	75,262	106,000	150,000	121,000
	Lancaster County	17,299	9,700	7,599	0	7,599
South Dakota	Parkston	50,585	24,500	26,085	0	26,085
Utah	Southwest	65,504	30,000	35,504	0	35,504
Vermont	Enosburgh	176,000	134,000	42,000	0	42,000
	Rockingham	44,753	23,804	20,949	0	20,949
	Springfield	12,320	6,735	5,585	0	5,585
	Townshend	15,909	9,570	6,339	0	6,339
Washington	Naches	8,977	4,000	4,977	0	4,977
W. Virginia	Alderson	233,368	13,085	2,000	8,283	10,283
	Buffalo	21,050	19,050	2,000	0	2,000
	Chapmanville	64,583	24,360	13,000	27,223	40,223
	Cowen	46,111	16,800	10,000	19,311	29,311
	Guyandotte	373,398	173,400	199,998	0	199,998
	Helvetia	22,566	12,400	2,000	8,166	10,166
	Mount Storm	24,591	12,400	2,000	10,191	12,191
	Nutter Fort	55,364	16,800	13,117	25,447	38,564
	Peterstown	49,161	16,000	13,985	19,176	33,161
	Rainelle	54,992	19,500	13,520	21,972	35,492
	Summers County	120,792	36,000	30,672	54,120	84,792
	Summit Point	27,041	12,695	6,670	7,676	14,346
	Valley Head	24,665	13,015	2,170	9,480	11,650
	Webster-Addison	65,253	17,640	17,608	30,005	47,613
	Whitesville	49,696	3,125	13,000	33,571	46,571
Wisconsin	Janesville	444,330	22,165	22,165	0	22,165
Wyoming	Convers/Glenrock	17,910	794	9,926	0	9,926

Table 3.--Partial listing of completed projects under LSCA Title II, Public Library Construction: Fiscal year 1985

State	Project	Total	Federal	Local	State	State/local
Total		$50,268,916	$21,148,894	$28,166,801	$953,221	$29,120,022
Alabama	Dekalb County	618,682	150,000	466,682	2,000	468,682
	Double Springs	80,000	4,800	32,000	0	32,000
	Foley	349,562	98,000	251,562	0	251,562
	Midfield	159,276	86,918	72,358	0	72,358
	Mobile	349,576	125,000	224,576	0	224,576
	Montgomery	55,600	30,000	25,600	0	25,600
	Muscle Shoals	318,195	150,000	142,195	260,000	168,195
	Parnell	35,169	21,010	14,169	0	14,169
	Reform	51,797	35,010	16,787	0	16,787
	Scottsboro	37,604	15,066	22,538	0	22,538
Arizona	Chino Valley	37,500	19,500	18,000	0	18,000
	Prescott	103,500	53,820	49,680	0	49,680
	Arkansas River	163,896	90,000	73,896	0	73,896
	East Central	90,805	45,780	45,025	0	45,025
	Lawrence County	25,000	15,000	10,000	0	10,000
	Mid Arkansas	126,000	75,000	51,000	0	51,000
	Piggott	170,683	55,000	115,683	0	115,683
	Warren	185,000	80,000	105,000	0	105,000
	Watson Chapel	165,758	80,000	85,758	0	85,758
	White River	156,931	80,000	76,931	0	76,931
California	Arcata	407,000	260,000	147,000	0	147,000
	La Verne	1,103,314	874,302	229,012	0	229,012
	Moorpark	170,250	118,500	51,750	0	51,750
	Palm Springs	298,338	131,200	167,138	0	167,138
	Riverside	82,000	41,000	41,000	0	41,000
	Rocklin-Placer	589,210	198,000	391,210	0	391,210
	San Mateo	118,000	42,500	75,500	0	75,500
	Santa Clara	200,000	80,000	120,000	0	120,000
	Truckee	112,000	67,200	44,800	0	44,800
	Walnut	1,127,908	297,000	830,908	0	830,908
Colorado	Boulder	9,355	4,396	4,959	0	4,959
	Delta	331,480	216,000	115,480	0	115,480
	East Morgan	800,000	31,277	768,723	0	768,723
	Gordon Cooper	276,099	100,000	176,099	0	176,099
	Woodland	5,618	4,000	1,618	0	1,618
Delaware	Georgetown	23,048	10,681	12,367	0	12,367
	Laurel	45,316	21,000	24,316	0	24,316
	Rehoboth	289,425	134,118	155,307	0	155,307
Georgia	Brookhaven	78,008	45,482	32,526	0	32,526
	Chatham	125,389	112,500	12,889	0	12,889
	Harris	146,851	125,500	21,851	0	21,851
	Roden	12,977	11,250	1,727	0	1,727
	Twiggs County	224,964	40,000	64,964	120,000	184,964
	Uncle Remus	50,000	36,000	6,500	7,500	14,000
Idaho	Bellvue	1,710	814	896	0	896
	Clearwater	90,185	35,000	55,185	0	55,185
	Pinehurst	135,808	76,002	59,806	0	59,806
	Twin Falls	4,859	2,350	2,509	0	2,509

Table 3.--Partial listing of completed projects under LSCA Title II, Public Library Construction: Fiscal year 1985--Continued

State	Project	Total	Federal	Local	State	State/local
Illinois	Alpha Park	625,000	250,000	375,000	0	3,750
	Galesburg	65,000	26,000	39,000	0	39,000
	Rolling Prairie	101,532	33,898	67,634	0	67,634
	Shawnee	40,000	16,000	24,000	0	24,000
	Sugar Grove	45,000	18,000	27,000	0	27,000
Indiana	Coolspring	401,108	95,700	305,408	0	305,408
	Muncie-Center	166,424	90,350	76,074	0	76,074
Iowa	Burlington	182,962	91,481	91,481	0	91,481
	Earlham	198,872	89,090	109,782	0	109,782
	Ericson	43,250	16,000	27,250	0	27,250
	Greene	405,000	202,500	202,500	0	202,500
	Moravia	1,246	623	623	0	623
	Sabula	109,400	39,000	70,400	0	70,400
	Waverly	3,774	1,887	1,887	0	1,887
Kansas	Atchison	287,505	137,505	150,000	0	150,000
	Buschow	134,829	58,419	76,410	0	76,410
	Paola	167,010	50,382	116,628	0	116,628
	Topeka	311,043	134,765	176,278	0	176,278
Kentucky	Anderson	23,925	13,829	10,096	0	10,096
	Clay County	235,902	136,292	99,610	0	99,610
	Crittenden County	27,134	15,592	11,542	0	11,542
	Johnson County	98,186	56,752	41,434	0	41,434
	Lexington	65,918	32,923	32,995	0	32,995
	Mercer County	21,346	11,560	9,786	0	9,786
	Rowan County	195,013	112,715	82,298	0	82,298
	Spencer County	90,592	52,309	38,283	0	39,283
Louisiana	Calcasieu	512,776	115,941	396,835	0	396,835
	Desoto	864,872	300,000	546,872	0	546,872
	St. John	648,321	300,000	348,321	0	348,321
Maine	Abbott	70,768	41,526	29,242	0	29,242
	Turner	80,598	19,365	37,053	24,180	61,233
Michigan	Bad Axe	117,140	46,000	71,140	0	71,140
	Bay County	372,233	157,989	214,244	0	214,244
	Comstock	275,000	121,000	154,000	0	154,000
	Deangeli	526,260	223,900	302,360	0	302,360
	Hopkins	63,678	22,000	41,678	0	41,678
	Lenawee County	840,257	692,277	147,980	0	147,980
	Mackinaw	158,000	44,000	114,000	0	114,000
	Marine City	34,780	15,303	19,477	0	19,477
	Peter White	32,041	15,994	16,047	0	16,047
	Plymouth	638,639	200,000	438,639	0	438,639
	Suttons Bay	197,726	79,840	126,886	0	126,886
Michigan	Watervliet	332,567	140,800	191,767	0	191,767
	Westacres	285,000	99,520	185,480	0	185,480
	White Lake	224,968	95,000	129,968	0	129,968
Minnesota	Aurora	320,000	160,000	0	160,000	160,000
	Hibbing	147,736	73,868	73,868	0	73,868
	Red Lake Falls	226,910	115,830	111,080	0	111,080
	Wadena	348,313	173,178	175,135	0	175,135

Table 3.--Partial listing of completed projects under LSCA Title II, Public Library Construction: Fiscal year 1985--Continued

State	Project	Total	Federal	Local	State	State/local
Mississippi	Neshoba County	139,291	73,798	65,493	0	65,493
	Noxubee County	183,405	109,572	73,833	0	73,833
	Pearl River	296,700	180,000	116,700	0	116,700
Missouri	Boonslick	6,107	3,261	2,846	0	2,846
	Camden County	80,368	39,000	41,368	0	41,368
	Cass County	453,000	170,000	283,000	0	283,000
	Douglas County	52,533	26,877	25,656	0	25,656
	Festus	34,740	15,350	19,390	0	19,390
	McDonald	208,049	90,000	118,049	0	118,049
	Mexico-Audrain	37,236	13,750	23,486	0	23,486
	St. Joseph	57,431	19,634	37,797	0	37,797
	St. Louis	394,676	175,000	219,676	0	219,676
	Texas County	74,183	36,600	37,583	0	37,583
Montana	Butte	98,367	41,894	56,473	0	56,473
	Flathead	42,652	19,594	23,058	0	23,058
	Glasgow	41,276	7,674	33,602	0	33,602
	Great Falls	11,294	5,116	6,178	0	6,178
	Missoula	84,968	42,484	42,484	0	84,968
	Plains	113,748	20,077	93,671	0	93,671
	St. Ignatius	6,000	3,000	3,000	0	3,000
	Troy	86,645	42,680	43,965	0	43,965
Nebraska	South Sioux City	129,300	65,947	63,353	0	63,353
	Battle Creek	58,711	15,440	43,271	0	43,271
	Cozad	8,174	3,055	5,119	0	5,119
	Crete	320,326	112,223	208,103	0	208,103
	Loup City	17,174	9,100	8,074	0	8,074
	Neligh	7,734	3,867	3,867	0	3,867
	Nelson	20,300	7,500	12,800	0	12,800
	Pawnee	20,000	10,000	10,000	0	10,000
	Schuyler	9,950	5,000	4,950	0	4,950
	Sterling	33,102	12,413	20,689	0	20,689
	Superior	12,392	5,900	6,492	0	6,492
	Valley	25,191	11,000	14,191	0	14,191
Nevada	Boulder City	166,624	48,624	118,000	0	118,000
	North Las Vegas	61,170	26,303	34,867	0	34,867
	North Las Vegas	664,334	266,225	398,109	0	398,109
N. Carolina	Edgecombe	646,216	82,800	563,416	0	563,416
	Graham County	445,309	200,000	185,009	60,300	245,309
North Dakota	Cavalier	650	325	325	0	325
	Dickey	3,530	1,765	1,765	0	1,765
	Edgeley	972	486	486	0	486
	Gackle	192	96	96	0	96
	Golden Valley	134	67	67	0	67
	Lisbon	380	190	190	0	190
	Pembina	3,162	1,581	1,581	0	1,581
	Veteran's	4,481	2,544	1,937	0	1,937
N. Hampshire	Gilman	14,839	7,130	7,709	0	7,709
	Manchester	121,508	53,312	68,196	0	68,196
New Jersey	Bridgeton	51,745	24,165	27,580	0	27,580
	Harrison	86,887	43,350	46,537	0	46,537
	Passaic	83,392	41,696	41,696	0	41,696
	Patterson	92,990	43,000	49,990	0	49,990

Table 3.--Partial listing of completed projects under LSCA Title II, Public Library Construction: Fiscal year 1985--Continued

State	Project	Total	Federal	Local	State	State/local
New Mexico	Artesia	397,221	197,221	200,000	0	200,000
	Espanola	22,500	15,000	7,500	0	7,500
	Whiteside	12,000	8,400	3,600	0	3,600
New York	Canajoharie	10,909	5,120	5,789	0	5,789
	Fort Plain	89,257	51,008	38,249	0	38,249
	Plattsburgh	94,118	43,875	50,243	0	50,243
	Rundel	932,000	672,000	260,000	0	260,000
	Saranac	201,980	159,720	42,260	0	42,260
Ohio	Andover	153,797	60,000	93,797	0	93,797
	Geneva	95,462	43,200	52,262	0	52,262
	Harbor-Topky	148,440	71,251	77,189	0	77,189
	Holmes County	157,405	40,000	117,405	0	117,405
	Houston	105,765	27,692	78,073	0	78,037
	Newton Falls	399,956	191,926	208,030	0	208,030
	Victoria Read	338,402	156,900	181,502	0	181,502
	Viets	150,700	72,336	78,364	0	78,364
Oklahoma	Rush Springs	160,000	75,000	85,000	0	85,000
	Sallisaw	185,689	75,000	110,689	0	110,689
	Sayre	151,807	70,000	81,807	0	81,807
Oregon	Camas Valley	26,322	13,350	12,972	0	12,972
	Drain	553,217	201,000	352,217	0	352,217
	Gladstone	87,900	51,548	36,352	0	36,352
	Huntington	23,489	11,862	11,627	0	11,627
	Myrtle Point	104,505	51,510	52,995	0	52,995
	Tualatin	701,000	201,000	500,000	0	500,000
Pennsylvania	Cambria	809,566	388,430	421,136	0	421,135
	Erie County	837,962	388,430	449,524	0	449,524
	Meadville	360,216	170,675	189,541	0	189,541
	Murrysville	285,002	121,403	163,599	0	163,599
	North Hills	950,599	287,444	663,155	0	663,155
	Peters	201,158	97,125	104,033	0	104,033
	Troy	330,025	160,254	169,771	0	169,771
	Warren	1,866,529	388,430	1,478,099	0	1,478,099
So. Carolina	Carmichael	166,021	50,427	95,594	20,000	115,594
	Chesterfield	279,516	102,072	177,444	0	177,444
	Clarendon	379,694	75,491	277,203	27,000	304,203
	Clover	361,714	52,436	284,278	25,000	309,278
	Colleton County	251,245	100,315	122,930	28,000	150,930
	Greenville	84,182	30,000	54,182	0	54,182
	Ninety-Six	317,192	52,461	224,731	40,000	264,731
	Union County	555,023	204,465	305,558	45,000	350,558
	Beebe	347,500	173,750	173,750	0	173,750
South Dakota	Clear Lake	2,154	1,077	107	0	1,077
	Elk Point	71,140	16,200	54,940	0	54,940
	Elkton	7,536	3,768	3,768	0	3,768
	Jackson County	2,052	973	1,079	0	1,079
	Minnehaha County	166,294	73,869	92,425	0	92,425
	Parkston	5,645	2,822	2,823	0	2,823
Tennessee	Overton County	86,011	50,011	36,000	0	36,000
Texas	Dayton	455,050	100,000	355,050	0	355,050
	Orange	312,302	100,000	212,302	0	212,302
	Sherman	257,261	100,000	157,261	0	157,261
Virginia	Eastern Shore	339,172	161,000	178,172	0	178,172

Table 3.--Partial listing of completed projects under LSCA Title II, Public Library Construction: Fiscal year 1985--Continued

State	Project	Total	Federal	Local	State	State/local
Vermont	Barton	57,246	30,079	27,167	0	27,167
	Brown	124,947	75,660	49,287	0	49,287
	South Londonderry	14,559	4,992	9,567	0	9,567
	Ward	3,135	1,818	1,317	0	1,317
Washington	Goldendale	962,359	462,359	500,000	0	500,000
	Granger	192,152	100,152	92,000	0	92,000
	Newport	280,425	242,900	37,525	0	37,525
Wisconsin	Barneveld	192,589	75,000	117,589	0	117,589
	Beloit	98,525	49,262	49,263	0	49,263
	Greenfield	684,951	250,000	434,951	0	434,951
	Princeton	186,837	93,309	93,528	0	93,528
	Sauk City	190,352	90,000	100,352	0	100,352
	Weyauwega	209,731	83,317	126,414	0	126,414
	Williams	1,534,000	250,000	1,284,000	0	1,284,000
West Virginia	Ceredo-Kenova	339,057	173,400	149,657	15,000	164,657
	Fort Ashby	54,663	20,857	16,998	16,808	33,806
	Quinwood	26,809	23,150	2,000	1,659	3,659
	War	48,819	18,800	13,248	16,771	30,019
Wyoming	Big Horn County	13,221	5,573	7,648	0	7,648
	Hanna	75,895	27,500	48,395	0	48,395
	La Barge	256,158	74,786	181,372	0	181,372
	Platte County	189,250	53,710	75,540	60,000	135,540
Puerto Rico	Arecib	496,776	300,000	110,776	86,000	196,776
	Carnegie	222,554	150,551	0	72,003	72,003
	Fajardo	495,000	350,000	45,000	100,000	145,000

Table 4.--Partial listing of completed projects under LSCA Title II, Public Library Construction: Fiscal year 1986

State	Project	Total	Federal	Local	State	State/local
Total		$53,184,937	$13,481,335	$38,510,330	$1,193,272	$39,703,602
Alabama	Birmingham	283,378	150,000	133,378	0	133,378
	Choctaw	123,873	64,800	59,073	0	59,073
	Cullman	20,876	10,000	10,876	0	10,876
	Gadsen-Etowah	227,871	127,000	100,871	0	100,871
	Guntersville	143,976	64,000	79,976	0	79,976
Arizona	Scott	77,606	39,866	37,740	0	37,740
California	Camarena	1,109,742	800,000	309,742	0	309,742
	El Centro	203,633	107,011	96,622	0	96,622
	Lake County	723,825	476,192	246,633	0	246,633
	Ocean Park	563,693	199,100	364,593	0	364,593
	Otay Mesa	1,842,277	286,000	1,556,277	0	1,556,277
	Pasadena	2,075,500	574,400	1,500,600	0	1,500,600
	San Benito	120,525	60,800	59,725	0	59,725
	San Bernardino	5,960,362	1,000,000	4,960,362	0	4,960,362
Colorado	Jefferson	29,059	13,658	15,401	0	15,401
	Longmont	107,981	50,463	57,518	0	57,518
	Lyons Depot	53,158	22,057	31,101	0	31,101
	Park County	11,799	5,400	6,399	0	6,399
	Pine River	7,379	3,468	3,911	0	3,911
	Pueblo	415,582	100,000	315,582	0	315,582
	Stratton	12,750	5,750	7,000	0	7,000
	Yampa	31,576	8,700	22,876	0	22,876
Delaware	Milford	36,037	16,700	19,337	0	19,337
Florida	Cooper	136,515	50,000	86,515	0	86,515
	Delray	516,266	150,000	366,266	0	366,266
	West Hernando	362,460	175,000	187,460	0	187,460
Georgia	Albany	2,095,680	125,000	1,383,680	587,000	1,970,680
	Chestatee	10,600	9,540	1,060	0	1,060
	Douglas County	1,535,303	425,500	597,405	512,898	1,110,303
Idaho	Garden Valley	5,124	2,562	2,562	0	2,562
	Jerome	111,244	51,175	60,069	0	60,069
	Midvale	1,976	988	988	0	988
	Pocatello	7,495	3,747	3,748	0	3,748
	Pocatello	4,032	1,646	2,386	0	2,386
	Post Falls	8,422	3,875	4,547	0	4,547
	Wallace	10,693	5,225	5,468	0	5,468
	Weippe	43,462	16,000	27,462	0	27,462
Iowa	Earlham	202,258	89,090	112,168	0	112,168
	Lenox	2,200	1,100	1,100	0	1,100
	Washington	10,304	5,152	5,152	0	1,152
Illinois	Bryon	705,469	250,000	455,469	0	455,469
	Depue	157,237	53,260	103,977	0	103,977
	Granite City	138,837	55,368	83,469	0	83,469
	Manhaten	277,321	90,500	186,821	0	186,821
	Marion Carnegie	166,000	66,000	100,000	0	100,000
	Park Forest	105,870	42,348	63,522	0	63,522
	Suburban	403,203	161,281	241,922	0	241,922
Indiana	Bell	46,700	19,700	27,000	0	27,000
	Broadripple	1,248,564	254,962	993,602	0	993,602
	Hayward	1,600,000	100,000	1,500,000	0	1,500,000
	Fortville	657,000	257,000	400,000	0	400,000
	New Carlisle	575,800	160,550	415,250	0	415,250

Table 4.--Partial listing of completed projects under LSCA Title II, Public Library Construction: Fiscal year 1986--Continued

State	Project	Total	Federal	Local	State	State/local
Kansas	Iola	139,421	66,646	72,775	0	72,775
	Oskaloosa	55,842	23,000	32,842	0	32,842
Kentucky	Garrard County	25,550	14,566	10,984	0	10,984
	Lawrence County	78,084	45,084	33,000	0	33,000
	Louisville	219,827	126,661	93,000	0	93,000
Maine	Caribou	20,142	6,455	13,687	0	13,687
Massachusetts	Sandwich	926,380	167,460	758,920	0	758,920
Michigan	Green Lake	132,216	44,000	88,216	0	88,216
Minnesota	Hibbing	32,264	16,132	16,132	0	16,132
Mississippi	Hernando	166,667	100,000	66,667	0	66,667
	Pike-Amite	135,957	80,297	55,660	0	55,660
	Tombigbee	128,018	72,978	55,040	0	55,040
Missouri	Carthage	18,340	8,925	9,415	0	9,415
	Christian	138,634	68,800	70,634	0	70,634
	Livingston	7,845	3,150	4,695	0	4,695
	Northeast	4,724	1,724	3,000	0	3,000
	Oregon County	4,915	2,457	2,458	0	2,458
	Putnam	1,980	990	990	0	990
	Rolling Hills	103,000	24,812	78,188	0	78,188
	Springfield	42,037	18,725	23,312	0	23,312
	St. Charles	354,035	50,000	304,035	0	304,035
	University City	63,875	31,500	32,375	0	32,375
	West Plains	14,597	6,950	7,647	0	7,647
Montana	Clancy	73,195	28,195	45,000	0	45,000
Nebraska	Alliance	19,044	9,225	9,819	0	9,819
	Crawford	78,354	38,886	39,468	0	39,468
	Lyman	8,700	4,350	4,350	0	4,350
	Morrill	8,766	4,383	4,383	0	4,383
	Seward	44,974	20,699	24,275	0	24,275
	Verdigre	6,246	2,947	3,299	0	3,299
	Waterloo	22,010	10,000	12,010	0	12,010
	Wayne	1,430	715	715	0	715
	Wilsonville	1,000	500	500	0	500
	Yutan	18,000	9,000	9,000	0	9,000
New Jersey	Cape May	69,961	25,000	44,961	0	44,961
Nevada	Boulder City	38,607	16,555	22,052	0	22,052
N. Dakota	Clara Lincoln	2,606	1,303	1,303	0	1,303
	Dickinson	22,386	11,193	11,193	0	11,193
	Garrison	128,300	64,150	64,150	0	64,150
	Hazen City	35,184	17,592	17,592	0	17,592
	Heart of America	18,180	90,090	90,090	0	90,090
	Lakota	5,850	2,925	2,925	0	2,925
	Mandan	43,220	21,610	21,610	0	21,610
	Mayville	1,128	609	609	0	609
	Minot	17,637	7,167	10,470	0	10,470
	Stutsman	5,420	2,710	2,710	0	2,710
	Turtle Lake	1,680	840	840	0	840
	Walhalla	426	213	213	0	213
	Watford	7,656	3,828	3,828	0	3,828
N. Hampshire	Dover	32,139	15,448	16,691	0	16,691
Ohio	Wayne County	308,760	147,792	160,968	0	160,968
Oklahoma	Okmulgee	49,718	24,859	24,859	0	24,859
	Reiger	282,134	62,290	218,844	0	218,844
	Stigler	228,084	500,000	178,084	0	178,084

Table 4.--Partial listing of completed projects under LSCA Title II, Public Library Construction: Fiscal year 1986--Continued

State	Project	Total	Federal	Local	State	State/local
Oregon	Klamath	20,735	100,000	10,735	0	10,735
	La Grande	36,827	18,364	18,364	0	18,364
	Newberg	1,595,000	176,000	1,419,000	0	1,419,000
	Newport	849,345	51,000	798,345	0	798,345
	Seaside	140,750	68,740	72,010	0	72,010
	Sherwood	271,527	126,549	120,728	24,250	144,978
Pennsylvania	Easton	580,030	280,030	300,000	0	300,000
	Lebanon	1,299,456	388,430	911,026	0	911,026
Rhode Island	East Smithfield	159,205	75,413	83,792	0	83,792
	Tiverton Union	60,000	30,000	30,000	0	30,000
S. Carolina	Chester County	966,915	100,287	826,628	40,000	866,628
	Seneca	254,105	500,000	204,105	0	204,105
	State Library	41,122	20,561	0	20,561	20,561
Tennessee	Clarksville	43,366	41,753	1,613	0	1,613
	Halls	50,832	29,095	21,737	0	21,737
	Hardin County	54,182	29,095	25,087	0	25,087
	Perry County	113,662	76,548	37,114	0	37,114
	Putnam County	143,231	82,857	60,374	0	60,374
	Stewart County	102,846	59,846	43,000	0	43,000
	Tipton County	74,804	43,446	31,358	0	31,358
	Wayne County	225,264	129,330	95,934	0	95,934
Texas	Moore	1,226,000	150,000	1,076,600	0	1,076,000
	Boyce Ditto	769,417	200,000	569,417	0	569,417
	Burnett	440,000	100,000	340,000	0	340,000
	Edinburg	246,608	187,108	59,500	0	59,500
	Grapevine	1,534,423	133,437	1,400,986	0	1,400,986
	Groves	66,648	100,000	31,648	2,063	33,711
	Hitchcock	260,067	100,000	160,697	0	160,697
	Jasper	249,560	100,000	149,560	0	149,560
	Montgomery County	325,000	100,000	225,000	0	225,000
	Navasota	476,272	100,000	376,272	0	376,272
	Palestine	1,045,536	200,000	845,536	0	845,536
	Upshur	632,500	200,000	432,500	0	432,500
	Weslaco	1,742,000	200,000	1,542,000	0	1,542,000
	Yorktown	206,565	100,000	106,565	0	106,565
Utah	Salt Lake	492,079	141,873	350,206	0	350,206
Vermont	Dorothy Alling	252,205	100,000	152,205	0	152,205
	St. Albans	63,975	31,612	32,363	0	32,363
Washington	Bellingham	3,172,088	297,809	2,874,279	0	2,874,279
W. Virginia	Alum Creek	60,135	30,000	25,135	5,000	30,135
	Hannan	30,379	14,500	14,379	1,500	15,879
	Ronceverte	66,648	32,937	31,648	2,063	33,711
Wisconsin	Adams County	133,925	38,430	95,495	0	95,459
	Hales Corners	904,227	115,751	788,476	0	788,476
	Rhinelander	1,033,604	250,000	783,604	0	783,604
Wyoming	Frannie	601,000	24,000	36,000	0	36,000
	Kaycee	32,180	12,872	19,308	0	19,308
	Platte	136,858	43,500	93,358	0	93,358
	Sheridan County	53,961	24,000	29,961	0	29,961
	Star Valley	195,944	37,142	158,802	0	158,802
Puerto Rico	Aibonito	53,000	23,000	30,000	0	30,000

Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing

Dorothy Kittel

In fiscal year 1986, funds appropriated for Title III were $16,881,000. As in other years, not all of this amount was expended in FY 86; some funds were carried over to FY 87. The following section is based on the annual reports for FY 85 received from 48 States, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Only those activities supported in whole or in part with LSCA Title III funds are included. Therefore, many significant and well-known cooperative library activities are not part of this report.

The States reported expenditures of $16,914,363 from FY 85 carryover funds and FY 86 appropriated funds for Title III activities. These funds were frequently supplemented with funds from State and other sources. However, since Title III does not require the States to match the Federal grant, States are not required to report funds from other sources. For this reason, the amount of LSCA Title III funds expended is not given.

In carrying out their programs for planning, establishing, expanding, and operating cooperative networks of libraries, the State reports indicate that much has been achieved in responding to the 1984 amendment to Title III. The amendment required each State to include in its long-range program a Statewide resource sharing plan identifying interlibrary and resource sharing objectives to be achieved during the period covered by the program. The objectives included, but were not limited to:

1. Criteria for participation in Statewide resource sharing to ensure equitable participation in libraries of all types that agree to meet requirements for resource sharing;

2. An analysis of the needs for development and maintenance of bibliographic access, including databases for monographs, serials, and audiovisual materials;

3. An analysis of the needs for development and maintenance of communication systems for information exchange among participating libraries;

4. An analysis of the needs for development and maintenance of delivery systems for exchanging library materials among participating libraries;

5. A projection of the computer and other technological needs for resource sharing;

6. An identification of means which will be required to provide users access to library resources, including collection development and maintenance in major public, academic, school, and private libraries serving as resource centers;

7. A proposal, where appropriate, for the development, establishment, demonstration, and maintenance of intrastate multitype library systems;

8. An analysis of the State's needs for development and maintenance of links with State and national resource sharing systems; and

9. A description of how the evaluations will be conducted.

The development of new access and delivery systems so people may gain the knowledge and information they want or need, wherever it may be located, is and has been one of the goals of the LSCA Title III, Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing program. Activities undertaken during FY 86 leading to the achievement of these goals have included:

- Planning and evaluation of Statewide automation programs for resource sharing.
- Establishing, expanding, and operating networks.
- Interlibrary loan and document delivery services.
- Converting bibliographic holdings to machine-readable records.
- Automated circulation/resource sharing systems.
- Continuing education and staff development.

Interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing programs carried on by the States are rarely isolated activities. Rather, they are most often projects joined together to form a broader Statewide resource sharing program. Excerpts from selected State FY 86 annual reports describing activities under Title III are presented below. For additional information and complete State reports from all States, contact the appropriate State library administrative agency.

Planning and Evaluation

Florida — The services of the Bureau of Interlibrary Cooperation, Division of Library and Information Services, established in FY 84 to facilitate the development of cooperative networks, were enhanced through the effective use of personnel, equipment, and travel funds. A library consultant was employed to provide guidance in resource sharing, consortium development, and administration. A computer operator maintained the operation of essential automated systems, such as OCLC and the State Library's interconnected CLSI system. Planning was greatly facilitated by the ability to pay for convening groups of key persons, such as the State Library Network Advisory Committee, the Board of Directors of the Florida Center for Library Automation, the personnel of the Florida Library Information Network, and others.

Massachusetts — The Southeastern Massachusetts Cooperating Libraries received a grant to conduct a needs analysis for future expansion of automated interlibrary resource sharing among public, academic, and special libraries.

Connecticut — The State Library contracted with RMG Consultants Inc., to conduct a study of existing local library methods of locating and obtaining library materials, and to produce a draft plan and recommendations for more efficient use of resources in Connecticut libraries.

Establishing, Expanding, and Operating Networks

Colorado — A grant was given to the Western Slope libraries to provide on-line access to their collections for all residents of Colorado and to maximize the use of Western Slope library resources before accessing other libraries in the State.

Alabama — A third-year and final grant was made to the Alabama Library Management Network to upgrade the hardware of the shared circulation system for the expansion of the network. This is now a fully operational, self-supporting consortium of four public library systems, three college and university libraries, three public school libraries, and one special library. The project has successfully linked the major resource libraries of North Alabama in a cooperative automated network with a full spectrum of smaller libraries.

Indiana — Area library Service Authorities (ALSA) are charged with providing three services: interlibrary loan, reference referral, and consultation/staff development. Project funds were used to support nine ALSA offices and the reference centers, including personnel expenses, and to provide delivery and other services to meet local demands. ALSAs continued to exploit software capabilities for improved management control and refinements in resource sharing. ALANET was made available to all ALSAs. Experiments in lateral interlibrary loans via microcomputers were conducted.

North Carolina — The first North Carolina network service, the North Carolina On-line Union Catalog, became operational in May, 1986, via OCLC. The North Carolina On-line Union List of Serials, also built and maintained by OCLC, became operational in the fall. The third service, a Statewide electronic mail and bulletin board system, was contracted with Western Union and training was held for participating libraries.

Massachusetts — A grant was made to the Central-Western Massachusetts MARS, a consortium of 28 public and academic libraries, which uses automated technologies to facilitate resource sharing among member libraries. Project activities included acceptance of 14 new member libraries in the consortium, installation of central-site computer equipment for new members (central processing unit, disk drives, multiplexors), and expansion of resource sharing services by using local terminals connected to the central site via telecommunications. Over 1 million volumes were added to the database, increasing it by 20 percent. Inter-library loan turnaround time for the newly added members has decreased by at least 15 percent.

Michigan — The State Library of Michigan made subgrants to 14 multitype Regions of Cooperation (ROC). A few examples are:

- The Capitol Area Network used its grant to: 1) create machine-readable records of monographic holdings; 2) support electronic communication among member libraries for interlibrary loan and routine communications; 3) conduct a study to determine the feasibility of a shared automation system of the holdings of the Jackson District Library and the Jackson Community College Library; 4) provide member libraries with copies of the updated version of the Michigan Library Consortium's Union List of Serials; and 5) support continuing education in the field of educational technology.
- Macomb ROC: 1) expanded the regional database of monographic and serial holdings by adding the records of three hospital libraries; 2) expedited the interloan and delivery of materials by installing a new telefacsimile machine; and 3) purchased Apple computers for all member libraries to establish an electronic mail system.
- Lakeland Area Library Network: 1) provided reimbursement to net lenders and supported access to the University Microfilm Article Clearinghouse for all members of the library network; 2) produced the LAKENET Union List of Serials from OCLC and distributed it to member libraries; and 3) continued purchase of equipment to establish faster electronic communication among member libraries.

Interlibrary Loan And Document Delivery Service

Florida — Grants were made to : 1) Florida State University Strozier Library to purchase, install, operate, and maintain a telefacsimile unit for services related to the transmission of requested information and materials to and from members of the Florida Library Information Network (FLIN); and 2) the Jacksonville and Tampa-Hillsborough Public Libraries to provide services required for telefacsimile transmission of delivery of requested information and materials, free of charge, to other Florida libraries participating in the FLIN program.

New Jersey — A grant was made to the New York Metropolitan Reference and Research Library Agency (Metro) for partial reimbursement for film and video interlibrary loan delivery services to and from New Jersey Metro members. The delivery service was increased to three times per week for all New Jersey Film Co-op members, thus decreasing shipping time throughout the system and leading to an increased availability of these resources to member libraries.

Michigan — Funds were used to expand the newly established telefacsimile network in order to facilitate high-speed document delivery. The equipment is being used for both document delivery and interlibrary loan activity. In areas of the State where the costs of electronic communication make electronic bulletin boards cost-prohibitive, the telefax is a real success. Health science libraries are very pleased with the speedy delivery of documents. Telefax has played a role in some literally life-threathening situations.

Ohio — A pilot delivery system was initiated in two separate areas of the State. The project has studied the potential enhancement of reference services and resource sharing of biomedical literature among libraries of different types in Ohio. Two multitype networks, each centered around a major medical library, were created to serve as the central points for access by public, academic, and special libraries in each network. Participating libraries have used telefacsimile technology in an effort to increase reference services and resource sharing, and to speed delivery of requested materials. Activities in FY 86 covered only 4 months of a 13-month project. During this period, tele-facsimile equipment was purchased and installed at 17 libraries in 12 counties, brochures were designed and printed to publicize the project, and an advisory committee developed and finalized interlibrary loan guidelines to be used by participating libraries.

Converting Bibliographic Holdings To Machine-Readable Records

Massachusetts — Falmouth Public Library received a grant to develop a union list of serials for public, academic, special, and school libraries on geographically isolated Cape Cod. Using project personnel, holdings of 41 libraries of all types were processed through OCLC, with 500 of those titles unique to Cape Cod and the Islands. Over 7,000 titles were inputted. In the first 2 months of use, the interlibrary loan rates increased 45 percent. An additional result was the founding of the Cape Cod Inter-Library Association (CCILA), representing all libraries on Cape Cod, which will request LSCA FY 88 funds for a circulation control system to further facilitate resource sharing.

New York — Grants were made for projects furthering database development objectives.

- The Capitol District LRC converted 13,000 bibliographic records of 15 public, academic, school, and special libraries into the OCLC database.
- The Long Island LRC converted 13,333 bibliographic records from six Long Island academic libraries, and also provided for the creation of a CD-ROM regional catalog of the holdings records of the Nassau Library System, the Suffolk Cooperative Library System, and the Long Island LRC's OCLC libraries.

Delaware — An entirely new edition of the Delaware COM catalog was produced, describing 603,733 titles held by libraries throughout the State. Funds were used for additional retrospective conversion of existing card catalogs in the libraries of the Delaware Technical and Community College (2 campuses) and the Widener University.

West Virginia — Cataloging data accessible to West Virginia users has been expanded to include the three million records in the Library of Congress MARC database by linking these files, stored on laser discs, to the West Virginia (WV) Union Catalog database. Each user first searches the WV databases to determine if a record already exists. If it is not there, they may search the LC database using the LC card number or a title/author search. If the record exists on the LC database, it is copied into the WV database, the searcher's location code added, and downloaded to the local system.

Automated Circulation/resource Sharing System

Washington — The Spokane County Library District received a grant to undertake a comprehensive telecommunications system study for the Spokane Cooperative Library Information System (SCOLIS). SCOLIS is a computer-based network linking five major area libraries in sharing resources and circulating materials. Since the development of on-line services in 1981, the network has grown rapidly over the five intervening years to meet both anticipated and unanticipated needs. As a result, the system has reached its capacity before its time. The communications system was state-of-the-art, using leased telephone lines and a variety of communications interface devices — an extremely expensive method of providing data communications, with average monthly line charges exceeding $3,000 for the five agencies. The study provided SCOLIS members with a thorough analysis of the network and the implementation of recommendations has begun.

Florida — Small grants were made to local libraries to improve the quality of interlibrary loan services offered by the libraries. Ranging from $1,266 to $10,000, the grants were used to purchase equipment and software to enable them to access the Florida Library Information Network (FLIN), to train staff, and to pay for system-use fees associated with the ILL and resource sharing activities of FLIN.

Alabama — Muscle Shoals Regional Library received a grant to extend the automated circulation system to four more libraries and to finish loading holdings information and patron information onto the database. With the addition of new terminals and light pen readable patron cards, the plan for total automation was completed within 2 years.

Continuing Education And Staff Development

California — The Peninsula Library System completed a 3-year program of work with People's Computer Company, a nonprofit organization, for a series of seminars on computer literacy. Programs this year included: "Computer Comfort," "Train the Trainer," and "On-line Communication Information Services." Staff from all types of libraries participated. The program has proven cost effective and has aided the State in sponsoring clusters of training in many areas over a period of time. Many participants stated that they gained the confidence and structure necessary to effectively provide computer training, as well as techniques they can use in other presentation areas.

North Carolina — The North Carolina Library Staff Development Program grew out of an LSCA Title III supported project, "Continuing Education and Staff Development." It began operation under contract with North Carolina Central University's School of Library and Information Science (NCCU/SLIS). The program operates with an Advisory Council, which is composed of practicing librarians from all sections of the State. All types of libraries, library specialties, and Statewide library organizations are represented on the Advisory Council. During 1986, four other library education programs decided to join the NCCU/SLIS continuing education programs (University of North Carolina — Chapel Hill, UNC — Greensboro, Eastern Carolina University, Appalachian State University, and North Carolina Central University). The deans of the schools serve on the Advisory Council and form an Executive Advisory Policy Group for the program. The program is the first cooperative venture of the State's five library education programs. It is a major effort to involve the State's major library training and education providers in better planning among themselves and with their constituencies, so that duplication of effort is decreased and timely events are offered as conveniently and inexpensively as possible. During the first year, 40 programs reaching 784 individuals were offered. Individuals from all types of libraries participated in the workshops, which offered a variety of topic areas at a variety of levels.

Virginia — The Lynchburg Area Library Co-Operative conducted five workshops on the following topics: public relations for library personnel, gift materials, cataloging of audiovisual materials, and business reference sources and services. A total of 188 people participated in the workshops, representing 18 libraries including academic, school, public, hospital, and special libraries. Overall, the workshops received positive evaluations and library directors indicated that participating staff members were, or soon would be, applying the knowledge and techniques acquired.

Library Services Through Major Urban Resource Libraries and Metropolitan Public Libraries Which Serve as National or Regional Resource Centers

Clarence Fogelstrom

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLS)

For the fourth consecutive year, the appropriations for Title I (Library Services) of the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) exceeded $60 million and put into place the Major Urban Resource Library (MURL) provisions under Section 102(a)(3). This Act stipulates that States with cities having a population of 100,000 or more become eligible

> ". . . for supporting and expanding library services of major urban resource libraries, which because of the value of the collections of such libraries to individual users and to other libraries, need special assistance to furnish services at a level required to meet the demands for such services. No grant may be made under clause (3) of this subsection unless the major urban resource library provides services to users throughout the regional area in which such library is located."

In October, 1985, a technical amendment made to LSCA through Public Law 99–159 excluded the amount available for Indian tribes and Hawaiian natives under LSCA Title IV from the MURLs calculations. Prior to this, States were required to include the amount withheld for LSCA Title IV recipients in these calculations. As an illustration of the impact, in fiscal year 1985, the Title I appropriation of $75 million resulted in an allotment of $73.5 million for Title I because of the 2 percent setaside for LSCA Title IV. However, the excess above $60 million, or $15 million, had to be used in the calculation of funds distributed to the States under the Section 102 purposes. In FY 86, as a result of the technical amendment, a lesser amount ($10,339,000) was calculated as the excess amount for these purposes, even though the appropriation was again $75 million.

The States with cities having a population of 100,000 or more are required under Section 102(c)(2) to reserve a portion of their share of this "excess" above $60 million as follows:

- Any State in which the total population of cities with 100,000 population or more exceeds 50 percent of the State's total population, the State shall reserve 50 percent of the excess allocation for MURLs;
- Any State in which the total population of cities with 100,000 population or more does not exceed 50 percent of the State's total population, the State shall reserve a percentage of the excess allocation equal to the ratio of combined population of these cities to the State's total population.
- For States without cities with 100,000 population, the provision for strengthening MURLs does not apply. (However, such a State is allotted its proportionate share of the $10,339,000 to use for program purposes consistent with Title I.)

It is important to note that the first sentence after clause (7) of Section 103 of the Act stipulates that the State must satisfy the requirement that the amount of funds paid to each MURL for each year must be equal to the amount paid in the preceding year.

There were 180 cities (excluding the District of Columbia) with populations of 100,000 or more, according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census' 1984 estimates. Pueblo, Colorado; Albany, New York; and Columbia, South Carolina dropped below a population of 100,000 and the following three cities attained 100,000 or more in population: Ontario, California; Springfield, Illinois; and Laredo, Texas.

One hundred sixty cities received funds for MURLs with grants varying from $6,000 to $225,000. The following table lists the total amounts in excess above the $60 million appropriation for Title I in fiscal years 1984 through 1987, and the total amount reserved for MURLs from the excess.

Fiscal Year	Excess	Amount reserved for MURLs
Total	$48,739,000	$15,510,259
FY 84	5,000,000	2,142,102
FY 85	15,000,000	4,256,151
FY 86	10,339,000	4,189,392
FY 87	18,400,000	4,922,614

A listing of the amount expended for MURLs, by each State, for fiscal years 1984 through 1986, and the amounts obligated and reserved for MURLs from the excess funds in FY 87 for each State, is shown in table 1 at the end of this section of the report.

The FY 86 annual reports showed that the trends were to use these funds to strengthen library collections and provide interlibrary loan services. There was an increased emphasis on the use of computers and the application of various technologies in providing public library services. The reports also indicated that many of the same activities carried out in fiscal years 1984 and 1985 continue—development of bibliographies and the support of bibliographic searches; salaries; equipment; the purchase of microforms, large-print books, government documents; strengthening Afro-American history and literature collections, and Hispanic collections; and supporting services to older readers.

National or Regional Resource Centers

Under Section 102 of Title I, States can provide funds to the cities to strengthen metropolitan public library services when they serve as national or regional resource centers. This provision allows States under the State Plan (long-range and annual program) to decide which metropolitan public libraries have the capacity to serve as resource centers without requiring that the city have a population of 100,000 or more. States also develop the criteria in the State Plan that reflect how strengthening a metropolitan library will improve library service either on a regional or Statewide basis.

For example, in FY 86 the Minneapolis Public Library and Information Center and the St. Paul Public Library allowed reciprocal borrowing for persons living in the seven surrounding counties. This allowed the borrowers to use whatever library was convenient to them. At the beginning of FY 86, it was projected that both libraries would lend over 630,000 items to residents in the 7-county area and respond to nearly 400,000 reference queries, and nearly 114,000 other questions from these users. The actual-use figures were remarkably close to these projections.

The following chart shows the amount expended for these purposes in fiscal years 1984 through 1986, and the amount programmed from FY 87 funds.

Total	$12,818,821
FY 84	2,726,236
FY 85	3,371,749
FY 86	3,637,353
FY 87	3,083,483

A listing of the amount expended for metropolitan libraries serving as national or regional resource centers for fiscal years 1984 through 1986, and the amounts obligated and programmed for each State in FY 87 is shown in table 2 at the end of this section of the report.

Many supported library activities in FY 87 are similar to the MURL efforts in FY 84–85. There does appear to be a greater emphasis under this program on the education and training of public library personnel and trustees; the application of various technologies for use in libraries; the acquisition, cataloging and processing of library materials for a number of public libraries; the acquisition of videotapes for regional and Statewide circulation; and the purchase of videotape recorders, compact disk players, and microcomputers.

Detailed statistics about the MURLs and the National or Regional Resource Centers, by State or other area, are presented in the appendix.

Table 1.--Expenditures for Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs) in fiscal years 1984-1986 and funds obligated and reserved for MURLs from "excess" funds in fiscal year 1987: 50 States, D.C., and Puerto Rico

State or other area	Total	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Total	$15,510,259	$2,142,102	$4,256,151	$4,189,392	$4,922,614
Alabama	184,034	17,422	51,981	51,982	62,649
Alaska	46,195	3,884	12,392	12,392	17,527
Arizona	332,677	30,000	92,500	92,500	117,677
Arkansas	70,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
California	2,089,577	191,790	571,516	589,140	737,131
Colorado	566,145	57,371	195,682	156,546	156,546
Connecticut	137,690	13,200	39,040	39,040	46,410
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	469,481	34,495	135,378	135,378	164,230
Georgia	237,880	57,210	57,210	57,210	66,250
Hawaii	97,735	8,000	24,011	26,000	39,724
Idaho	64,390	12,500	16,700	17,000	18,190
Illinois	1,012,388	245,076	247,408	254,904	265,000
Indiana	334,690	78,076	80,341	80,341	95,932
Iowa	133,301	35,229	27,614	35,229	35,229
Kansas	151,556	35,831	36,365	36,365	42,995
Kentucky	132,267	30,077	32,000	32,000	38,190
Louisiana	672,273	70,701	200,524	200,524	200,524
Maine	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	175,102	18,300	49,247	49,247	58,308
Massachusetts	197,361	18,900	55,692	55,692	67,077
Michigan	467,900	48,000	132,500	134,000	153,400
Minnesota	143,021	13,859	40,820	40,820	47,522
Mississippi	46,142	4,355	12,932	12,932	15,923
Missouri	253,940	24,703	71,797	72,000	85,440
Montana	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	150,769	33,846	38,923	39,000	39,000
Nevada	76,671	18,157	18,157	18,157	22,200
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	148,552	17,201	50,163	21,295	59,893
New Mexico	85,428	15,000	21,776	21,776	26,876
New York	1,826,126	206,822	518,262	481,079	619,963
North Carolina	222,000	30,000	60,000	60,000	72,000
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	901,766	220,749	217,739	231,639	231,639
Oklahoma	181,791	16,787	51,184	51,184	62,636
Oregon	106,151	10,260	30,027	30,027	35,837
Pennsylvania	743,633	135,206	202,809	202,809	202,809
Puerto Rico	254,234	52,992	61,954	69,644	69,644
Rhode Island	35,150	3,382	9,898	9,898	11,972
South Carolina	40,000	20,000	20,000	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	394,874	94,558	94,558	94,558	111,200
Texas	1,433,474	127,351	400,468	400,468	505,187
Utah	80,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	25,000
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	336,390	31,320	94,016	94,049	117,005
Washington	175,316	18,023	47,327	47,327	62,639
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	302,189	16,469	95,240	95,240	95,240
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2.--Expenditures for metropolitan libraries serving as national or regional resource centers in fiscal years 1984 through 1986, and amounts obligated and programmed for each State in fiscal year 1987: 50 States, D.C., and Puerto Rico

State or other area	Total	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Total	$12,818,821	$2,726,236	$3,371,749	$3,637,353	$3,083,483
Alabama	664,167	321,932	27,196	158,304	156,735
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	396,770	130,700	96,460	96,460	73,150
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0
California	2,939,504	193,994	900,405	900,405	944,700
Colorado	565,078	72,210	213,648	124,115	155,105
Connecticut	152,934	34,375	45,500	32,092	40,967
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	1,210,000	302,500	302,500	302,500	302,500
Georgia	794,725	153,551	241,513	195,196	204,465
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	1,560,009	659,999	500,005	400,005	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	175,537	26,645	73,405	75,487	
Maine	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	454,500	102,000	117,500	117,500	117,500
Minnesota	657,965	0	0	329,594	328,371
Mississippi	219,044	0	119,044	100,000	0
Missouri	990,000	275,000	275,000	250,000	190,000
Montana	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	460,983	0	0	253,351	207,632
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	461,251	133,330	134,573	58,775	134,573
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	457,482	0	190,000	161,737	105,745
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	300,872	0	125,000	66,832	109,040
Puerto Rico	38,000	0	10,000	15,000	13,000
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	320,000	320,000	0	0	0
Texas	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project Number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLS obligations
1984	XII	$ 84,131	3,890,171	805,237	20.7	$17,422
1985	7	251,117	3,941,000	815,652	20.7	51,981
1986	7	172,309	3,990,000	819,226	20.5	51,981
1987	7	305,608	3,990,000	819,226	20.5	62,649

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Birmingham	State	$ 6,157	$18,051	$18,051	$21,301
Mobile	State	4,336	13,038	13,038	15,662
Montgomery	State	3,847	11,625	11,625	14,409
Huntsville	State	3,082	9,268	9,268	11,277

Fiscal Year 1984 The four libraries received funds to provide interlibrary loan services to libraries in regional areas assigned for these purposes.

Fiscal Year 1985 The four libraries purchased materials to improve services.

Fiscal Year 1986 Birmingham: One thousand items were added to the collection. Bibliographic information was entered into OCLC, and the area CLSI database. Material was made available for interlibrary loan through OCLC.

Mobile: Four hundred fifty-two new reference works were purchased for the collection at the main library of the Mobile Public Library System.

Montgomery: Purchased 436 specialized reference titles.

Huntsville: Purchased 400 nonfiction books to be used as resources by the citizens of North Alabama.

National or Regional Resource Centers

Metropolitan Library	Population Served
State Library	State
Birmingham-Jefferson County Public Library	State

Fiscal Year 1984 The State Library and the Birmingham-Jefferson County Public Library ($321,932) used $57,836 in FY 83 carryover funds in addition to FY 84 funds to provide reference and information materials Statewide. Materials included books, periodical articles, films, and other interlibrary requests to local public libraries.

Fiscal Year 1985 The Birmingham-Jefferson County Public Library ($27,196) provided Statewide interlibrary loan of all materials.

Fiscal Year 1986 Birmingham ($85,500): Automated Circulation System Installation--Expansion of the CLSI hardware was planned and implemented. Additional public libraries at Gardendale, Springville Road, Avondale, Five Points West, Hoover, and Vestavia Hills were added. The union membership file was completed. The bibliographic file process was begun.

Mobile ($12,804): Completed and printed an index to articles relating to the Mobile area from January 1 through June 30, 1986, and to obituaries appearing in the Mobile Register from January 1 through June 30, 1986.

Montgomery ($60,000): Upgraded the CLSI system shared by Alabama Public Library System, Montgomery Public Library and Auluaga County Public Library.

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of state's population	MURLSs obligations
1984	7	$ 8,928	400,481	174,431	43.5	$ 3,884 (carryover)
1985	7	28,291	444,000	194,675	43.8	12,392 (carryover)
1986	7	20,924	500,000	226,663	45.3	12,392 (carryover)
1987	7	39,690	500,000	226,663	45.3	17,527 (carryover)

Cities with populationans over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Anchorage	State	$ 3,884	$12,392	$12,392	$17,527

Fiscal Year 1984 (carryover)	The Anchorage Municipal Library purchased an IBM PC, printer, monitor, and smart modem to upgrade the level of the interlibrary loan (ILL) and books-by-mail services. In addition, the microcomputer was used for on-line bibliographic searches, which will speed up and improve ILL services.
Fiscal year 1985 (carryover)	Anchorage Municipal Library has the largest collection of materials in the State and it is under heavy pressure from the smaller public libraries. The MURL grant was used in two ways. First, the library purchased dial-up ports for its GEAC system. This made access to its collection easier and freed up staff time. Second, it continued to purchase library materials, all of which are available for loan. Overall, Anchorage Municipal Library increased its book collection by 10.7 percent this year, but it still has only 1.5 volumes per capita, far short of the goal of 4.0 per capita.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

ARIZONA

Major Urban Resource Libraries

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State Population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligation
1984	84-I-B-6	$ 59,900	2,718,016	1,379,437	50.7	$30,000 (carryover)
1985	85-I-F2	184,276	2,892,000	1,567,314	54.2	92,500 (carryover)
1986	86-1-6	129,199	3,053,000	1,644,843	53.8	92,500 (carryover)
1987	87-1-7	235,354	3,053,000	1,644,843	53.8	117,677

Cities with populations of 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year			
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Phoenix	State	$20,000	$60,000	$60,000	$78,450
Tucson	State	10,000	32,500	32,500	39,227
Mesa	State	0	0	0	0
Tempe	State	0	0	0	0
Glendale	State	0	0	0	0

Fiscal year 1984 (carryover)

The Phoenix Public Library purchased business and science materials. Selectors were instructed to use grant money to buy titles in subjects in high demand at the Arizona Interlibrary Loan Center (ILLC). The ILLC staff supplied a list of subjects and titles. These were supplemented by information taken from circulation reports furnished by the computerized circulation system.

The Tucson Public Library used the grant funds primarily in two areas: purchase of multiple copies of circulating books for the main library and its branches; and purchase of specialized reference items for the main library's special grants collection. The circulating books covered general information on how to research grant sources, how to do program planning and proposal writing, how to do various types of fund raising, and how to manage nonprofit organizations. These books were on interlibrary loan throughout the State, although for a complete grants search, the reference materials had to be used also. The reference materials included important items not provided by the Foundation Center, such as directories of corporate giving, and directories of resources for special subjects. The grant funds made possible expansion of the basic collection to a more comprehensive one to meet the needs of grant applicants.

Fiscal year 1985 (carryover)

The Phoenix Public Library used the funds for collection development and to strengthen its role as the State's Interlibrary Loan Center.

The Tucson City/County Public Library used funds to strength its collection and to provide services as the State reference center.

National or Regional Resource Centers

Metropolitan Library	Population Served
Phoenix	State
Mesa	State
Glendale	State
Tuscon	State
Tempe	State

Fiscal year 1984
(carryover)
($130,700)

The Cataloging Services Section of the Phoenix Public Library (38,342) updated 51,116 On-line Computer Library Center (OCLC) records to include the library's holdings. This represented an increase of 24,552 records, or 92 percent, over the FY 83 retrospective conversion project. The total number of OCLC records on which retrospective conversion has been completed totaled 97,178 over the 3 years of the project. The number of OCLC records searched during FY 84 totaled 53,052 for a rate of 96.4 percent. The average cost per updated OCLC record was $.50. This amount included labor time involved in searching the Phoenix Public Library's automated circulation system to ensure that titles updated were actually held by the library. The Dewey Decimal Classification numbers updated during this grant period made up the remainder of the 300s and a significant number of titles held by the library in the 400s. When ongoing cataloging of the library's new titles was included, the total number of OCLC records to which the library's holdings symbol was attached totaled approximately 190,000 titles. The 3-year retrospective conversion project has contributed materially to the growth of the Arizona ILLC. The updating of OCLC records to include the library's holdings symbol provided other OCLC libraries with access to the library's holdings and increased the number of requests the center receives. The Phoenix Public Library ($15,090) also used grant money to buy titles in subjects in high demand. The ILLC staff supplied a list of subjects and titles which were supplemented by information taken from circulation report items furnished by the computerized circulation system.

The Mesa Public Library ($22,728) completed a retroconversion project that began in FY 84. The primary measure of the effectiveness of this project and its predecessor was a comparison of the number of books borrowed from the Mesa Public Library by other public libraries via the OCLC interlibrary loan subsystem before the projects began and again after their completion. In July, 1983, immediately prior to the initiation of the first project, 63 books were borrowed from Mesa via the OCLC subsystem; 21 of these were borrowed by Arizona libraries. During September 1984, the month immediately after this project's completion, 226 were loaned, a 258 percent increase. Of these, 100 were borrowed by Arizona libraries, a 376 percent increase from July 1983. Based upon these figures, both projects must be judged as successful.

The Glendale Public Library ($20,000) used the funds to strengthen a beginning reader book collection. The evaluation revealed positive comments from a vast majority of young patrons and parents who found the collection greatly improved. Glendale also received $34,500 to convert 35,000 records to machine-readable format. AMIGOS Bibliographic Council was contracted to provide this service. The records were then added to the OCLC database, making these materials available to other Arizona OCLC libraries through the interlibrary loan process.

FY 85 (carryover)
($72.000)

The Tempe Public Library contracted with OCLC to perform a retrospective conversion of the collection from the shelf list cards. The library's funding activity on the interlibrary loan subsystem of OCLC has increased by 50 percent.

The Phoenix Public Library ($16,960) added materials to the science collection, making more materials available for interlibrary loan at the Phoenix Public Library ILL Center.

The Tucson City/Pima County Public Library ($7,500) purchased telefax equipment for five libraries including two machines in the Main Library. Staff are enthusiastic about this new method of document delivery, and almost 800 pages are transmitted systemwide each month.

Major Urban Resource Libraries

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's Population	MURLs Obligations
1984	4b	$ 49,213	2,285,803	158,461	6.9	$10,000 (carryover)
1985	4b	147,000	2,307,000	167,974	7.3	20,000 (carryover)
1986	4b	101,141	2,349,000	170,140	7.2	20,000 (carryover)
1987	4b	179,734	2,349,000	170,140	7.2	20,000

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year			
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Little Rock	State	$10,000	$20,000	$20,000	$20,000

Fiscal year 1985 — Central Arkansas Library System (CALS), the only Major Urban Resource Library System in Arkansas, was awarded a subgrant of $20,000 to be used to further assist in implementing better service through interlibrary loan, continued expansion of the ethnic heritage collection, and further development of the film service. The CALS materials collections provided resource materials to supplement Statewide reference and interlibrary loan service to public libraries. Funding of this subgrant impacts Statewide service.

Fiscal year 1986 — Annual report was not received as of January 21, 1988.

National Regional Resource Centers

None.

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	Excess (MURLs)	$ 519,638	23,673,412	8,755,478	36.9	$191,790 (carryover)
1985	I-7, MURLs	1,573,674	24,697,000	9,140,964	37.0	582,285 (carryover)
1986	I-7, MURLs	1,095,628	25,622,000	9,571,233	37.3	589,140 (carryover)
1987	I-7, MURLs	1,976,223	25,622,000	9,571,233	37.3	737,131 (carryover)

Cities with populations over 100,000	Population served		Expenditures, by year		
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Los Angeles	State	$65,070	$194,980	$194,980	$241,552
San Diego	State	19,270	48,817	59,095	74,918
San Francisco	State	14,965	44,620	44,620	55,597
San Jose	State	13,880	42,525	42,525	53,522
Long Beach	State	8,010	23,965	23,965	29,544
Oakland	State	7,530	22,235	22,235	27,449
Sacramento	State	6,135	18,129	18,129	23,723
Anaheim	State	4,900	14,610	14,610	18,215
Fresno	State	4,875	15,785	8,900	20,856
Santa Ana	State	4,555	14,015	14,015	17,582
Riverside	State	3,840	11,230	11,230	14,216
Huntington Beach	State	3,840	11,375	11,375	13,989
Stockton	State	3,375	10,440	10,440	13,390
Glendale	State	3,140	9,170	9,170	11,501
Fremont	State	2,985	8,900	8,900	11,222
Torrance	State	2,940	8,400	8,400	10,365
Garden Grove	State	2,795	8,150	8,150	10,083
Pasadena	State	2,695	7,805	7,805	9,752
San Bernardino	State	2,670	8,020	8,020	10,171
Oxnard	State	ineligible	ineligible	ineligible	ineligible
Sunnyvale	State	2,430	6,910	6,910	8,627
Modesto	State	2,430	7,360	7,360	9,535
Bakersfield	State	2,410	7,455	7,455	10,157
Berkeley	State	2,360	6,675	6,675	8,095
Concord	State	2,360	6,715	6,715	8,099
Fullerton	State	2,330	6,745	6,745	8,338
Pomona	State		6,485	6,485	8,344
Ontario	State			6,855	8,289

Fiscal year 1985 (carryover)	All obligated funds were expended and each MURL filed a collection development plan indicating how the funds were spent to broaden their services.
Fiscal year 1985 (carryover)	Libraries receiving funds serve populations of 100,000 or more as resource centers for their public library system. Each MURL is required to file a collection development plan indicating areas in which funds will be spent, and how these will benefit their broader service regions.

National or Regional Resource Centers

Metropolitan Library	Population Served
Bay Area Reference Center (BARC)	Central and northern Southern
California Answering Service (SCAN)	Greater southern California

FY 1984 (carryover)

BARC ($421,066) answered 2,990 reference questions, falling short of its expected 3,500, but in other respects had another successful year. At this third level, reference service was the most expensive and time consuming. Staff also prepared bibliographies, published the BARC Notes periodical, and conducted liaison and training with staff members of libraries served in northern California. BARC was one of two regional reference centers with the potential of serving 10 million residents of central and northern California.

SCAN ($400,000) exceeded its objective and answered 3,673 reference questions referred from public library systems. At this third level, reference service was the most expensive and time consuming. Staff also prepared bibliographies, published the SCAN updating service, and conducted liaison and training with staff members of libraries served in southern California. SCAN was one of two regional reference centers with the potential of serving 14 million residents of the greater southern California area.

FY 1985

BARC provided access to the collection of the San Francisco Public Library and to 190 special and academic library collections, as well as other special resources in northern California. Approximately 3,500 questions were answered on referral from system reference centers.

SCAN, located in the Los Angeles Public Library (LAPL), made use of its collections, but employed its own staff of specialized reference librarians and had access to computerized information databases. Approximately 3,500 questions were answered on referral from system reference centers.

FY 1986 BARC ($463,732)

The project continued its successful program of providing third-level reference service for the Northern California library systems. Patron and librarian satisfaction remained high, and the service continued to deal with a breadth and depth of questions beyond the abilities of local libraries and systems. Total number of questions handled this year was down, 2,190 compared to 2,570 last year, perhaps due in part to the uncertainty of continued funding for this service and some reluctance on the part of systems to forward questions. State funding has continued to improve system reference programs each year at the second level.

FY 1986: SCAN ($435,000)

Project staff successfully made the transfer to temporary quarters at UCLA, following the disastrous fire that closed Los Angeles Public Library and made its collections unavailable. They are finding that an academic collection which is geared to the curriculum needs of faculty and students does not always contain materials appropriate to answer questions from the public. The number of questions referred is down, due to the uncertainties arising from the current study of third-level "super reference" and its proposed funding structure when no longer supported by LSCA.

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	6	$ 63,871	2,889,934	1,080,649	37.4	$ 63,871 (carryover)
1985	6	195,682	3,071,000	1,141,066	37.2	195,682 (carryover)
1986	4	136,565	3,178,000	1,068,213	33.6	156,546 (carryover)
1987	4	244,395	3,178,000	1,068,213	33.6	156,546 (carryover)

Cities with populations over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year			
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Denver	State	$11,810	$39,137	$39,137	$39,137
Colorado Springs	State	12,744	39,137	39,137	39,137
Aurora	State	12,744	39,137	39,136	39,137
Lakewood	State	13,769	39,137	39,136	39,137
Pueblo	State	12,774	39,137	0	0

FY 1984 (carryover) The Denver Public Library ($11,810) purchased full patents on microfilms for the years 1929 through 1933.

The Aurora Public Library ($12,744) purchased videocassette recorders, monitors, and videotapes.

The Colorado Springs Public Library ($6,274) purchased materials in Spanish, Korean, Vietnamese, Arabic, and Farsi.

The Lakewood Public Library ($13,769) established a consumer health information collection of books, pamphlets, and other materials that were used by library patrons and professionals in the health care field.

The Pueblo Public Library ($12,774) installed a theft detection system at its main library.

FY 1985 (carryover) In conjunction with the Strengthening Metropolitan Public Libraries projects, the Denver, Aurora, and Lakewood Public Libraries used their funds for development of the IRVING project.

The Colorado Springs Public Library used its funds for a computer link between the CARL computer system in Denver and Maggie III, the computer system at the Pikes Peak Library System in Colorado Springs. Software to monitor the use of database (library catalogs and information files) at both sites were developed.

National or Regional Resource Centers

Metropolitan Library	Population Served
Boulder Public Library	State
Pueblo Public Library	State

FY 1984 (carryover) The Boulder Public Library ($69,850) successfully connected two dissimilar computers at Aurora and Jefferson County Public Libraries. The percentage of interlibrary loan requests for Jefferson County from Aurora was 79 percent. Prior to the project it was only 12 percent.

The Pueblo Public Library ($2,360) provided library users with access to on-line database searching by training three staff members in Bibliographic Retrieval Services (BRS) searching, purchasing necessary equipment to perform searches, and disseminating 1,000 brochures to the public explaining how the system worked.

FY 1985 (carryover) The Pueblo Library District ($39,136) used the funds to enhance and promote networking activities between the Pueblo Library District and the Arkansas Valley Regional Library Service System (AVRLSS). A terminal at the AVRLSS enabled all network participants to communicate electronically between the ten members of the Pueblo Library Network. Through this network, Arkansas Valley System is able to serve public libraries better through faster, more efficient interlibrary loans.

Boulder Public Library ($174,512) is the fiscal and administrative agent for the IRVING Library Network, a consortium of four public libraries in the metropolitan Denver area. The major goal of this project has been to link disparate systems. With the 1986 LSCA grant, the Boulder and Denver Public Libraries were added to the network with on-line public access catalogs. A connection was made to the CARL (Colorado Alliance of Research Libraries), expanding access to other collections for the four public libraries in the IRVING library network.

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs Obligations
1984	6	$ 67,305	3,107,906	610,766	19.6	$ 13,200
1985	7	199,186	3,126,000	611,981	19.6	39,040
1986	7	136,551	3,154,000	606,826	19.2	39,040
1987	7	241,712	3,154,000	606,826	19.2	46,410

Cities with populations over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year			
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Bridgeport	Region IV	$2,640	$7,808	$7,808	$9,282
Hartford	Regions II & III	2,640	7,808	7,808	9,282
New Haven	Regions V & VI	2,640	7,808	7,808	9,282
Waterbury	Region I	2,640	7,808	7,808	9,282
Stamford	Region IV (Materials are available State-wide)	2,640	7,808	7,808	9,282

Fiscal year 1984	Funds were expended on reference materials.
Fiscal year 1985	Reference materials were purchased for interlibrary loan requests.
Fiscal year 1986	The five cities purchased reference materials.

National or Regional Resource Centers

FY 1985 ($45,500) A network was developed among existing health information providers including health science libraries, health associations, public libraries, State health agencies/and State divisions of national health associations, to allow each of these segments to know what the others could offer their constituencies.

FY 1986 ($32,092)

HEALTHNET has been positively received by public libraries in the State. The medical reference workshops were well attended and well received. The HEALTHNET newsletter is distributed to all public libraries in the State, as well as a number of State health associations and agencies.

HEALTHNET participants have commented that the newsletter has been extremely valuable as a collection development tool in the area of consumer health. In addition, the reference workshops and the presentations on free and inexpensive consumer health materials have been useful to those libraries wanting to expand their health collections to meet increasing public demand for health information. Notwithstanding their limited budgets, smaller libraries will expand their health collections based on the identification and evaluation of these free consumer health materials.

HEALTHNET received LSCA support to continue for an additional year. This funding is critical since it will allow the program to continue to reach as many public libraries as possible and provide much-needed assistance in developing consumer health information services. As health information continues to be a priority at public libraries, it is important that libraries receive the fiscal and personnel support to meet this demand.

Because of the need to continue to support public libraries in the development of consumer health information services, the Connecticut Library Association made HEALTHNET a priority in its 1987 legislative agenda. If State support becomes a reality, then HEALTHNET can continue to provide a much-needed service to libraries through the the State.

The project has been very well received by the participating libraries. During 1986, HEALTHNET was able to reach many more public libraries throughout the State by offering training and direct consultation on consumer health information services. The general consensus from the participating libraries in the project was that the services provided were needed very much. Perhaps the greatest impact was felt by the smaller libraries that do not have the resources to develop programs on their own. These smaller libraries need to be encouraged to develop LSCA grant proposals to purchase materials to upgrade their consumer health collections to meet their individual community needs.

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs Obligations
1984	18,A-E	$217,775	9,838,322	1,946,102	19.7	$ 34,495
1985	18,A-E	666,885	10,466,000	2,124,076	20.3	135,378
1986	7	467,293	10,976,000	2,139,076	19.4	135,378
1987	7	846,570	10,976,000	2,139,076	19.4	164,230

Cities with populations over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year			
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Jacksonville	State	$8,624	$27,076	$28,800	$32,847
Miami	State	8,624	27,076	28,800	32,847
Tampa	State	8,624	27,076	28,802	32,847
St. Petersburg	State	0	0	0	0
Fort Lauderdale	State	8,624	27,075	28,800	32,847
Hialeah	State	0	0	0	0
Orlando	State	8,623	27,075	28,800	32,847
Hollywood	State	0	0	0	0
Tallahassee	State	0	0	0	0

FY 84 (carryover)

Funding for major urban resource libraries was used to develop the book collections of five major urban libraries in Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa, Fort Lauderdale, and Orlando. These libraries made their collections available not only for local and regional use, but also supplied materials to libraries and patrons throughout the State through the Florida Library Information Network.

The Jacksonville Public Library's ($8,624) objectives were to develop biographic resources and to provide reference and interlibrary loan services to other Florida libraries. Funds from this grant were used in conjunction with regional resource and Florida Library Interlibrary Network (FLIN) funds to accomplish these objectives. A major portion of grant funds was expended for project personnel, as well as for materials.

Miami Public Library ($8,624)--The goal of this project was to provide materials in business and science technology to the patrons and ILL users of the Miami-Dade Public Library System. Materials for these areas needed to be revised and updated due to the constant changes in technology and the discovery of new fields of study.

There was a significant difference between the amount requested for this project and the amount actually received. Though this did not change the objective of the project, it did alter its effectiveness. Almost 90,000 reference and information requests were handled by the main library Business and Science Department in FY 84, and substantial increases were projected for the opening of the New Mail Library facility in 1985. Continued small funding levels will further drain a book budget which has experienced diminishing purchase power over the last few years. It was crucial to meet the demands of the community for current materials reflecting the new technologies.

The Tampa Public Library ($8,624) project was delayed due to the contracting process.

The report of the Fort Lauderdale Public Library ($8,624) was not received in time for the State library annual report submission.

The report of the Orlando Public Library ($8,623) was not received in time for the State library annual report submission.

Fiscal Year 1985

Jacksonville Public Library's ($27,075) funds were used to develop bibliographic resources and to provide reference and interlibrary loan services to other Florida libraries.

The Miami Public Library ($27,076) provided reference and interlibrary loan services to other Florida libraries throughout the State through the acquisition of print and microform materials which complemented the existing collection and acquisition policies of the system.

The Tampa Public Library ($8,624 and $27,076) used funds for improving collection development and reorganizing the interlibrary loan deparment with special emphasis on genealogy, local history, business, and technology.

The report of the Fort Lauderdale Public Library ($27,075) will appear in the FY 86 annual report.

The Orlando Public Library ($27,075) used the funds to upgrade and expand special subject and reference collections and to make these collections, as well as other resource collections, available in the other major urban resource libraries through a well-developed interlibrary loan program.

Fisca Year 1986

Jacksonville Public Library ($27,076), due to delays in the contract process, did not begin implementation until late in FY 86. The narrative report for the project will be submitted with the FY 85 carryover report upon its completion (as of September 30, 1987).

The Miami Public Library ($27,076) funded materials for the business and science technology subject areas to serve patrons and interlibrary loan users of the Miami-Dade Public Library System. These subject areas need to be revised and updated due to the constant changes in technology and the discovery of new fields of study.

The Tampa-Hillsborough County Public Library System ($27,076), due to delays in the contract process, did not begin implementation until late in FY 86. The narrative report for the project will be submitted with the FY 85 carryover report upon its completion (as of September 30, 1987).

The Fort Lauderdale Public Library (Broward County) ($27,075) continued providing support for Broward County Library System's role as a regional resource center for reference and research support to area residents and others throughout the State.

The funds were used to purchase reference and research materials to supplement the collections of the main library. The materials budget for the main library was very limited and only covered the costs of continuing periodical and standing-order titles. Although the branch libraries were able to purchase some materials, the main library had virtually no funds to utilize for ongoing collection development. The various subject departments in the main library purchased high-priority items before they went out of print.

Some of the funds at Broward County Library were used to support on-line computer database searching, and to purchase a portable printing terminal for training and backup purposes and a microcomputer terminal for use in on-line searching. In addition to equipment, a portion of the funds were used to train the head of the on-line search service and key staff members in the reference departments in the use of various on-line systems, such as DIALOG and BRS.

Funds were also used to continue subscription to the LOGIN database service. This database has proved very useful to county government personnel as a result of the successful searches conducted.

By enabling the Broward County Library System to provide key materials and services, these funds produced an impact far in excess of what might otherwise have been expected.

Orlando (Orange County) ($27,075), due to delays in the contract process, did not begin implementation until late in FY 86. The narrative report for the project will be submitted with the FY 85 carryover report upon completion (as of September 30, 1987).

National of Regional Rescoure Centers

Metropolitan Library	Population Served
Jacksonville	State
Miami	State
Tampa	State
Fort Lauderdale	State
Orlando	State

Fiscal Year 1984
($302,500)

The State project provided funds for additional materials and improved library services in Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa, and Fort Lauderdale. These backup libraries made their collections available to all persons in Florida through the Florida Library Information Network. Fiscal Year 1984 was the first year of funding for the Broward County Division of Libraries in Fort Lauderdale. As a result of the project, the library's collection and services were markedly improved.

Priority areas for the five Regional Resource Centers have been collection building and staffing, to speed book processing and facilitate interlibrary loan searches. The OCLC/ILL subsystem has made possible faster and more efficient service. Access to the subsystem made possible greater accuracy in locating libraries holding materials needed, and increased the speed with which they could be requested.

Fiscal Year 1985
(302,500)

The Jacksonville Public Library ($60,500) used funds to strengthen the library's collection and to make these resources more available to people throughout the State. To achieve these goals, project personnel assisted library staff by providing clerical assistance in book order processing and cataloging, by searching and processing interlibrary loan requests, and by typing and proofing the Florida Times Union Index.

Miami ($60,500) used funds to provide materials in business and science technology subject areas to patrons and ILL users of the Miami-Dade Public Library System. Materials in these subject areas needed to be revised and updated due to the constant changes in technology and discovery of new fields of study. There was a significant difference between the amount requested for this project and the amount actually received. Though this did not change the objective of the project, it did certainly alter its effectiveness. Almost 100,000 reference and information requests were handled by the main library Business and Science Department in FY 85 and substantial increases have been experienced at the new main library facility opened in July 1985. Continued small funding levels will further drain a book budget which has experienced diminishing purchase power over the last few years. It is crucial that materials in these subject areas be provided in order to meet the demands of the community for information that is current and includes the new technologies.

The Tampa Public Library ($60,500) used the funds to purchase books to enhance the library collection and thereby provided current, effective information to library users throughout Florida. All additional costs of this project, such as the input of new titles into the Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET)/OCLC, have been borne by the county government and State aid.

The Fort Lauderdale Public Library ($60,500 carryover) did not begin implementation until late in FY 85 due to delays in the contract process.

The Orlando Public Library ($60,500) used the funds to select specialized reference and information sources that other libraries could not afford or would not often use, as well as to measure the effectiveness of library service delivery (in an attempt to continuously improve it).

Fiscal Year 1986
(302,500)

The Jacksonville Public Library ($60,500), due to delays in the contract process, did not begin implementation until late in FY 86. The narrative report for the project will be submitted with the FY 85 carryover report upon its completion (as of September 30, 1987).

Miami ($60,500) used funds to provide reference and interlibrary loan services to libraries throughout the State of Florida through the acquisition of print and microform materials which complement the existing collection and acquisition policies of the Miami-Dade Public Library System. Additionally, all requests have been filled as expeditiously as possible and the service has been promoted for public awareness.

The Miami-Dade Public Library System has been able, through this project, to provide requesting libraries throughout Florida with interlibrary loan and reference services. As the largest public library system in Florida, Miami-Dade Public Library System acts as a major resource center for other institutions in this State. Total requests received have gradually increased from year to year. The Miami-Dade Public Library System must continue to maintain and acquire additional resources to meet the pressing demand for a variety of reading materials. The current volume of print and non-print materials at the Miami-Dade Public Library System has been recognized as a major Florida Resource Center. This recognition now puts increasing demands on the library acquisition and budget policies to maintain a broad circulating and reference collection to support smaller libraries. The number of individuals and institutions who benefit from this project throughout the State are countless.

The higher percentage of "workable" requests submitted to Miami-Dade Public Library System allows the staff to spend more time filling the requests than weeding through reams of paper. This has resulted in a higher percentage of materials found and sent to fulfill requests.

Miami-Dade Public Library System still realizes the need to continue to develop the collection it has been building through the project. As gaps disappear in the collection, requests are received for material in new areas of knowledge, for which there is little information. Patron requests always appear to be one step ahead of collection development.

This is a continuing project which will be needed as long as the Miami-Dade Public Library remains the major resource public library in Florida. The project reflects the library's long-range policy to establish and maintain collections that reflect the unique character of certain communities and to continually seek cooperative arrangements with other libraries for an exchange of materials and information.

The Tampa Public Library ($60,500) did not begin implementation until late in the fiscal year due to delays in the contract process.

Fort Lauderdale ($60,500) used the funds to support its role as a regional resource center within the Florida Library Information Network (FLIN). The funds are effectively used to continue to meet program requirements, including the addition of appropriate staff support. The regional resource center's role has been greatly strengthened by the addition of one position in the telephone reference area and one position in the interlibrary loan section.

This grant has continued to benefit both our local patrons and patrons of other libraries in FLIN. A growing staff of professionals has done an excellent job in coping with the many interlibrary loan requests.

Orlando Public Library ($60,500) did not begin implementation until late in FY 86, due to delays in the contract process.

Major Urban Resources Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	MURLs	$119,437	5,464,655	852,749	15.6	$57,210
1985	6	359,886	5,648,000	866,930	15.3	57,210
1986	6	249,350	5,837,000	866,154	14.8	57,210
1987	7	447,571	5,837,000	866,154	14.8	66,250

Cities with populations over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Atlanta	State	$28,495	$28,495	$28,495	$32,575
Columbus	State	11,373	11,372	11,372	13,375
Savannah	State	9,492	9,492	9,492	11,100
Macon	State	7,851	7,851	7,851	9,200

Fiscal Year 1984

The Atlanta Public Library used funds to strengthen telephone reference and database bibliographic searches for persons in designated service areas.

The Columbus Public Library used funds to improve its reference collection for use through the regional resource center.

The Savannah Public Library used funds to strengthen its circulating nonfiction collection for use through the regional resource center.

The Macon Public Library used funds to provide local history and genealogical reference and research services to designated service areas.

Fiscal Year 1985

The Atlanta Public Library used funds for Resource Information Center (RIC) Info Line Services.

The Columbus Public Library, which serves a 5-county area, used funds to improve its reference collection.

The Savannah Public Library, which serves 44 counties in its service area, used funds to strengthen the adult nonfiction collection.

The Macon Public Library used funds to publish and provide the area libraries with copies of the index to the Macon Telegraph and News.

Fiscal Year 1986

The Atlanta Public Library continued to strengthen the library's service as an urban resource center by purchasing additional reference materials for the Information Line.

The Columbus Public Library continued strengthening the reference collection at the headquarters library. The ongoing tasks of evaluating, weeding, and identifying collection needs were handled by reference staff.

The Savannah Public Library used the funds to purchase circulating nonfiction books for interlibrary loan.

The Macon Public Library established a program for local public libraries, which offered basic care, repair, and restoration of local historical documents and archival materials held within each library's collection.

National or Regional Resource Centers

Metropolitan Library	Population Served
Atlanta	Atlanta area
Macon	7-county area

Fiscal Year 1985
($87,962)

The Atlanta Public Library used funds to prepare a long-range plan of development for the area and also for communication via cable casting and service extension.

The Macon Public Library used funds to improve the speed and accuracy of reference services in a 7-county area through on-line reference databases.

Fiscal Year 1986
($302,500)

The Atlanta Public Library used funds for implementing the library's 10-year plan, strengthening the library's cable television services, and extending new library services to three MARTA rapid-rail station library kiosks.

Decatur (Stone Mountain Regional Library System) used funds to produce an accurate database for the NOTIS automated library system.

Savannah (Chatham-Effingham-Liberty Regional Library) used funds to strengthen reference collections in libraries throughout the 3-county system.

HAWAII

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	84-12	$21,011	965,000	365,048	37.8	$ 8,000 (carryover)
1985	84-12	63,528	997,000	377,153	37.8	24,011 (carryover)
1986	6	44,285	1,039,000	805,266	77.4	26,000 (carryover)
1987	6	79,448	1,039,000	805,266	77.4	39,724

Cities with populations over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year			
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Honolulu	State	$8,000	$24,001	$26,000	$39,724

Fiscal Year 1984 carryover	The Kaimuki Regional Library purchased books, pamphlets, and maps. Materials were purchased to fill gaps in the reference collection using the system's basic reference lists as a measure.
Fiscal Year 1986 carryover	The Kaimuki Public Library purchased reference materials that are shared through interlibrary loan throughout the State.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with Population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	I-6	$20,560	943,935	102,451	10.8	$12,500 (carryover)
1985	I-7	62,253	977,000	104,586	10.7	16,700 (carryover)
1986	9	42,936	1,001,000	107,188	10.7	17,000 (carryover)
1987	9	76,537	1,001,000	107,188	10.7	18,190 (carryover)

Cities with populations over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year			
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Boise	State	$12,500	$16,700	$17,000	$18,190

Fiscal Year 1984 (carryover)	MURLs funds were spent by the Boise Public Library to pay Western Library Network (WLN) costs.
Fiscal Year 1985 (carryover)	The Boise Public Library established a circulating videocassette collection, which is available to all city residents and to non-residents. The collection was an immediate success and plans are to expand it with local funds.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

ILLINOIS

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	7	$245,611	11,420,191	3,368,998	29.5	$245,076 (carryover)
1985	6	730,605	11,466,000	3,257,750	28.4	247,408 (carryover)
1986	7	499,136	11,511,000	3,347,686	29.0	254,904 (carryover)
1987	7	882,731	11,511,000	3,347,686	29.0	265,000 (carryover)

Cities with populations over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year			
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Chicago	State	$219,080	$226,717	$226,717	$236,881
Rockford	State	9,650	10,965	10,965	10,807
Peoria	State	9,051	9,726	9,726	9,270
Springfield	State	7,295	0	7,896	8,042

Fiscal Year 1984 (carryover)

The Chicago Public Library strengthened its collection of Illinois literature, materials for the Asian population, and its videocassette collection.

The Rockford Public Library concentrated its MURLs funds in the areas of foreign language materials, and also purchased a teletypewriter (TTY) as a communications tool for deaf patrons.

The Peoria Public Library purchased materials to strengthen its genealogy collection.

The Springfield Public Library reviewed the strengths and weaknesses of its general collection and identified and purchased materials for replacement and expansion.

Fiscal Year 1985 (carryover)

Chicago Public Library used funds from the 1986 MURLs grant to develop the library's collection in areas that fell short of the collection development goals, and thereby keep abreast of current user demand. Materials were purchased to strengthen seven primary areas: Hispanic collection; social issues collection; collection pertinent to the Research and Reference Center responsibility of the Chicago Public Library; historical materials for inclusion in the Vivian G. Harsh Collection of Afro-American History and Literature; Illinois history collection; retrospective holdings of The New York Times; and civic and political awareness collection.

Fiscal Year 1985

The Rockford Public Library replaced outdated or missing works on literary criticism.

The Peoria Public Library funds were used to supplement their excellent genealogy collection.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	84-10B	$117,719	5,490,299	1,265,179	23.0	$78,076
1985	85-16B	349,309	5,482,000	1,260,790	23.0	80,341
1986	86-10	238,040	5,498,000	1,256,242	22.8	80,341
1987	87-9	420,756	5,498,000	1,256,188	22.8	95,932

Cities with populations over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Indianapolis	State	$43,246	$44,508	$44,508	$54,240
Fort Wayne	State	10,626	10,925	10,925	12,634
Gary	State	9,377	9,651	9,651	10,926
Evansville	State	8,050	8,288	8,288	9,948
South Bend	State	6,777	6,969	6,969	8,184

Fiscal Year 1984

The goal of this project was to strengthen Indiana's metropolitan public libraries which serve as regional resource centers. This project provided compensation in the form of grants to libraries that (because of their resource strengths) provided library services to a constituency of a region greater than their tax-supported district. The project was part of the Indiana Public Library Resource Sharing program. The five libraries listed above were located in cities with populations that exceeded 100,000 and were designated as metropolitan resource libraries. The libraries had to meet the following criteria in order to receive their grants:

1. The library must be a public library.

2. The library must serve a city of 100,000 population or more.

3. The library must have a collection of 100,000 cataloged volumes.

4. The library must be a member of its Area Library Services Authority (ALSA) and make its collection available for interlibrary loan use.

5. The library must permit in-house reference use of the collection by the general public.

6. The library must make application for distribution giving appropriate assurance and agreeing to required reports.

All five eligible libraries met the criteria and received grants. The grants were distributed in accordance with LSCA regulations and based on 1980 census population figures. The recipient libraries reported that the grants were used in the following budget categories: personnel--80 percent, books--6 percent, and equipment--14 percent.

Fiscal Year 1985

All five eligible libraries met the criteria and received grants. The grants were distributed as required in LSCA regulations to maintain levels of support for the libraries which previously received grants, based on 1980 census population figures.

Fiscal Year 1986

Evansville: $8,288 was spent on wages for temporary workers hired to barcode books to an Automated Circulation System being put in place. Patrons benefit from the accuracy of the System, which also facilitates access.

Fort Wayne: $10,925 was spent to purchase materials for collections of first-hand accounts of Native American life and customs, materials for the fine arts collection, materials for the collection of pictorial representations of military uniforms of all countries throughout history, and retrospective purchasing for the general collection. The library is a heavy net lender to interlibrary loan and serves as a resource collection for libraries in the region.

Gary: $9,651 was spent to further develop and expand periodicals to other units of the library system. Periodicals in the areas of computer technology, business, science, additional "Facts on File," Afro-American and Latin Studies were purchased.

Indianapolis: $44,508 was spent on salaries and wages for library staffs. No particular positions were supported; the funds went into general revenue.

South Bend: $6,969 was spent on reference services and materials, including Appraisal Guides, Business and Legal Reports, Antiques and Collectibles Price List, Almanacs, and Specialized Stamp Catalogs.

National or Regional Resource Centers

Metropolitan Library	Population Served
All members of its respective Area Library Services Authority	State

Fiscal Year 1984

Area Library Services Authorities--The overall goal of this project was to improve general library service and access for groups of persons with inadequate services through support of ALSA. ALSA's aim was to help member libraries provide better services to their patrons through consultations, resource sharing, and cooperative services. ALSAs have been charged by the State Library with providing interlibrary loan, reference referral, and consultation/staff development. ALSA members included 97 percent of public libraries and all Interlibrary Loan (ILL)/Reference Referral (RR) Centers and services located in and provided by public library reference centers. ALSA membership continued to increase--621 in FY 82; 648 in FY 83; and 667 in FY 84.

Ninety-seven percent of the public libraries in the State are now members. Many of the member libraries are smaller public libraries (79 percent of the public library members serve populations of 25,000 or less) and depend on ALSA services to back up the services they offer to their patrons. Interlibrary loan and reference referral services were well established in all areas. According to statistics reported, the total number of requests handled decreased from 102,375 in FY 83 to 97,595 in FY 84. Overall, after referral to other resource centers, the ALSA ILL/RR Centers filled 81 percent of all requests received, a 5 percent increase over FY 83. The number of workshops offered increased from 60 to 77, and attendance increased from 2,383 to 3,202 persons. Staff visits to libraries decreased slightly, from 382 in FY 83 to 326 in FY 84. The number of consultations was 778. The number of items delivered by Courier, U.S. Postal Service, and United Parcel Service was 153,504. Audiovisual services reported 9,772 circulations, with a total attendance of 430,485. ALSAs continued working with the Continuing Library Information Media Education (CLIME) plan objectives for continuing education programs in their areas, and working with the State Library to facilitate Statewide coordination and communication of continuing education opportunities. These services have continued to attract new members, as evidenced by increased membership and increased utilization of services. Evaluations conducted by individual areas have shown that ALSA members consider their membership to be important in providing better service to their patrons.

Fiscal Year 1985

Area Library Services Authority--One ALSA objective stated a priority for improved efficiency of location searches through increased use of OCLC for location verification. This objective has been minimally met. For FY 85, the fill rate was 82 percent of ILL/RR requests, which was up slightly from the FY 84 fill rate of 81 percent. This figure, however, was in line with the slight increase in the total number of requests handled by the Reference Referral Centers. More and more libraries with access to OCLC interlibrary loan services carry out their own interlibrary loans directly with the holding library. Therefore, ILL/RR requests will decline as more libraries carry out interlibrary loan directly. Another objective was a priority for coordination of staff development/continuing education planning, and recognition of each ALSA by the Indiana Council of Approval for Providers of Continuing Education (ICAP).

A final objective of the program was to improve audiovisual services available to members. In FY 84, total audiovisual circulation was 9,772 and attendance was 430,485. In FY 85, total audiovisual circulation was 12,245 and attendance was 383,412. Therefore, in FY 85, circulation was up, but attendance was down slightly from FY 84. Audiovisual services were improved (more materials were circulated), and the objective was met, even though not as many people chose to take advantage of the service. In FY 86, some ALSAs became more involved in videocassette lending services. ALSA total expenditures for audiovisual services ranged from a low of 2 percent to a high of 10 percent. The percentage did not appear to be dependent on a delivery system, because the three ALSAs with dedicated delivery services (ALSA 2, Stone Hills ALSA, and CIALSA) have 2 percent, 2 percent, and 8 percent, respectively.

Fiscal Year 1986

Area Library Services Authority--Although the ALSAs continue to receive funds, they are no longer listed as a national or regional resource library under the long-range program.

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	84 VI	$ 62,540	2,913,437	404,510	13.8	$ 9,569 ($25,660 c/o)
1985	(No number)	185,168	2,906,000	404,391	13.9	35,229
1986	VII	126,328	2,910,000	401,630	13.8	35,229 (carryover)
1987	VII	222,407	2,910,000	401,630	13.8	35,229

Cities with populations over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year			
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Des Moines	State	$ 7,615	$ 0	$ 7,615	$ 7,615
Cedar Rapids	State	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Davenport	State	7,614	7,614	7,614	7,615

Fiscal Year 1984

The purpose of this project was to strengthen the three libraries designated as urban resource libraries in the State of Iowa by using their collections, staff, and resources to provide improved services to their constituencies, and to serve as resource centers for the entire State. The specific aim of this project was to develop these collections with enrichment materials.

The Public Library of Des Moines received over $7,614 to expand and enhance the business collection. Materials were purchased for reference and circulating book collections, and the books-on-tape collection, of this regional resource library. The classification of business materials was selected because of the current and long-term informational needs of the Iowa business community and the general public, which were not being met with existing collection resources. Emphasis was placed on the identified special topics of computers, foreign trade, international affairs, tax laws, new methods of conducting business, marketing, and product identification.

The Cedar Rapids Public Library purchased current materials in adult basic education, career development, and vocational/technical support at a time when high unemployment and underdevelopment, especially among women, minorities, and the disadvantaged, had intensified local and Statewide demand for these materials. The objectives of the project were to obtain and publicize information resources needed by employees and employers to increase employment opportunities. High-demand items and broader, indepth resources were acquired and publicized through the media and community groups.

The Davenport Public Library purchased materials to fill critical areas, which they referred to as "life coping skills." The areas specifically concentrated on were jobs, health, community, and aging.

Fiscal Year 1985

The Public Library of Des Moines ordered and received all equipment necessary for the transfer of information into an on-line service. Additional subject descriptions have facilitated accessibility to newspaper articles, and the timespan between delivery of the newspaper and its indexing has been significantly reduced.

The Cedar Rapids Library ordered extensive materials on computers, for home and business. These have ranged from simple how-to materials manuals to works on technical detail and theory. Other items ordered included repair manuals for types of equipment for which the library was not well stocked. These included repair manuals for farm equipment, small machinery, motorcycles, and less commonly-known vehicles. The use of duplicate copies of more popular titles helped to meet interlibrary loan requests from other public libraries. Many volumes on other related topics were ordered.

The Davenport Public Library has been heavily involved in serving the unemployed in the Davenport area through this grant. The Business Center has had a volunteer job interviewer and resume' advisor, who has worked with approximately 150 individuals. An estimated 50-75 resumes have been prepared for the unemployed by the staff.

Two hundred fifty postcards were sent to Quad-City businesses to request annual reports and brochures for use by the general public. Response has been well over 50 percent. The librarian in charge of the Center has spoken to numerous groups and has been appointed to a subcommittee of the Davenport Chamber of Commerce to develop a brochure on how to start new businesses in Iowa. Increased purchase of out-of-town newspapers has helped unemployed residents to find new positions. The library worked with Project Assist, a local group for the unemployed. It provided referral for adult literacy programs. It also worked with the Scott County Community College Small Business Center to promote the literacy collection. The librarian worked with the counselor on women's programs to produce a brochure about the library's Center, as well as to provide referral service.

Fiscal Year 1986

A total of $35,229 was set aside in FY 86 to strengthen the three libraries designated as major urban library resource centers in the State of Iowa. Even though use of the grant automatically enhanced services and quality of collections for each library's own constituency, each library would also serve as a State resource center whose collections are drawn upon for interlibrary loan through use of Iowa Locator.

Grants were awarded based on each library's collection development needs. Cedar Rapids Public Library was awarded $20,000 to purchase large-print materials and books on audiocassette. Davenport Public Library was awarded over $7,614 to enhance the career collection and the materials on economic development. Des Moines Public Library, because of funding shortages and a policy decision to severely limit access to the collection, was not awarded a grant (over $7,614) until June 1987, when the collection became more accessible again. Des Moines chose to add to its book-on-audio-cassette collection and to make it and other materials available for interlibrary loan.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	I-84	$ 51,187	2,363,358	555,625	23.5	$35,831
1985	I-85-IX	153,436	2,408,000	571,203	23.7	36,365
1986	9	105,535	2,438,000	562,909	23.0	36,365
1987	VII	186,935	2,438,000	562,909	23.0	42,995

Cities with populations over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Wichita	State	$17,915	$18,182	$18,182	$21,490
Kansas City	State	10,340	10,509	10,509	12,443
Topeka	State	7,576	7,674	7,674	9,062

Fiscal Year 1984

The Wichita Public Library purchased materials to enhance and strengthen collections in areas of particular need through the acquisition of appropriate informational materials. An approximate list of materials to be acquired included the following topics: child care and development; Oriental, Spanish, and European languages for children; small business start-up and management; sales and salesmanship; adult education in mathematics; resume' career, and job-search information; aeronautics and aviation; automobile history and general maintenance; adult foreign languages; computers and software; poetry; political science; Indians of North America; disarmament and nuclear war; Holocaust and World War II; sports; "how to" on solar energy; personal and home improvement; light opera and music; architecture; and adult fiction.

The Kansas City Public Library strengthened the library's periodical holdings by filling in gaps in retrospective holdings, purchasing holdings of certain titles not owned, but for which the library received requests, purchasing microform holdings of Wyandotte County newspapers, and purchasing several Afro-American periodicals. All of the materials purchased were available on interlibrary loan.

The Topeka Public Library added approximately 600 large-print books to the library's collection. Large-print books have been circulated from the library and made available to grocery sites, meal sites, and the homebound. The purchase of a special mobile van for transporting large-print books enabled the library to provide much greater circulation of these materials. The purchase these large-print books with the funds met approximately 50 percent of the need identified for this particular collection. All materials purchased were available on interlibrary loan.

Fiscal Year 1985

The Wichita Public Library needed to add materials to strengthen its role as a major urban resource library. At the beginning of FY 85, certain projects were launched involving books acquired and additions of newer media. These projects were needed to meet patron demands for interlibrary loan services. Additions of videocassettes, color slides, and microcomputer software were approved by the State agency. Collections that benefitted were: Special Resources on Parenting, Special Resources on the Visual Arts, the Alice Bauman Dance Symposia Collection, the "PC's for the People" Project, the Auto Manual Collection, and the Foundation Collection.

As a major resource library for the State, the Kansas City Public Library loaned monographic and serial holdings to all residents of Kansas through interlibrary loan. Some responses to interlibrary loan service requests could not be met due to missing/damaged hard-copy serials. Microfilm copies of missing or mutilated copies, as well as some monographic items, were replaced to enable this major urban resource library to fill a greater percentage of interlibrary loan serial requests Statewide.

The purpose of the Topeka Public Library project was to supply a collection of newer and older literacy materials that would help the user overcome illiteracy and to introduce compact disk collections to Kansas. Statistics were kept on the use of the adult literacy collection and the compact disk collection purchased with LSCA funds. The supplemental portions of the Library Literacy Project (Project No. I-85-VI) and the introduction of new technology into Kansas libraries contributed to Topeka Public Library's status as a major urban resource library.

Fiscal Year 1986
carryover

The Wichita Public Library strengthened its collection through the purchase of videocassettes, microcomputer software, and print materials, in special areas such as family advocacy, fine arts, and computer literacy.

Kansas City Public Library strengthened the serials collections and enhanced the library's ability to fill interlibrary loan serial and special collection requests in the area of fine arts. Microfilm copies of damaged or missing serials, microfilm to replace hard-copy serials, and monographic materials were added to the collection and made available through interlibrary loan to all libraries in Kansas.

The Topeka Public Library used the funds to enhance its Red Carpet Service, a service to older readers. Steps were taken to improve circulation of materials, and workshops were held to discuss ways to improve library services for the elderly.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	15-MURL	$ 78,658	3,661,433	502,616	13.7	$30,077 (carryover)
1985	9a	235,251	3,692,000	501,199	13.6	32,000 (carryover)
1986	6a	161,521	3,723,000	499,993	13.4	32,000 (carryover)
1987	6a	284,999	3,723,000	499,993	13.4	38,190 (carryover)

Cities with populations over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year			
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Louisville	State	$30,077	$32,000	$32,000	$38,190
Lexington-Fayette	(not eligible under State's criteria)				

Fiscal Year 1984 carryover

Early in the project period, a subgrant award was made to the Louisville Free Public Library. In order to enhance its position as a MURL, the Louisville Free Public Library decided to place emphasis on purchase of business materials and multiple titles in selected high-demand categories. Current and retrospective review materials were used in the selection process by collection specialists. The Manager for Reference Services provided a description of the business collection to the State Library for dissemination to local libraries. Five hundred titles were purchased for the business collection, and 1,659 volumes were purchased in multiple titles for high-demand categories, for a total of 2,159 volumes.

The activities of the project supported the long-range program objective--to increase the size of the general collection of the MURL so that the standard of four books per capita could be met.

Fiscal Year 1985 (carryover)

The Louisville Free Public Library, in keeping with the intent of strengthening general information resources and special collections through additions to its holdings, purchased the Business Collection and Magazine Collection. These are microfilmed copies of articles from 1,219 periodical titles with microfilm indexes. The collection is updated biweekly with the latest publication and index appearing simultaneously, providing a very timely and usable collection of articles. The indexing feature is particularly advantageous as hard-copy indexes usually run at least 1 month behind the publication of the periodical.

The Business Collection and the Magazine Collection provide current access to a wide selection of periodicals in a space saving format. Several libraries in the State were subscribing to Magazine Index, but could not afford the collection; and many periodical titles were simply not available. This acquisition assures that the articles indexed in this and the Business Index are available through interlibrary loan. In addition, the collections create a permanent copy of the periodicals up to the current date, from 1977 for the Magazine Collection and from 1981 for the Business Collection. Had this collection been bound in hard copy, it would have had over 3,400 volumes. Aside from saving space, this format also decreases theft and mutilation, a common problem for periodical volumes. A list of titles of the periodicals indexed are included in the collection.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	9	$ 92,179	4,204,742	982,754	23.3	$ 70,701
1985	1-6	279,281	4,383,000	1,237,340	28.2	200,524
1986	9	193,146	4,462,000	1,249,666	28.0	200,524
1987	9	341,769	4,462,000	1,249,666	28.0	200,524

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year			
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
New Orleans	5 surrounding parishes and city	$40,109	$91,492	$91,492	$91,492
Baton Rouge	13 parishes of the Capitol Area Region	15,785	58,596	58,596	58,596
Shreveport	8 northwest parishes	14,807	34,174	34,174	34,174
Houma	Terrebonne Parish and Bayouland	0	16,262	16,262	16,262

Fiscal Year 1984

The New Orleans Public Library purchased books and audiovisual materials to establish a Vietnamese collection in a regional branch. Each of the five parishes in the area have had an influx of Vietnamese in the last 10 years. Learning cassettes were added to one branch, and the reference collection was strengthened in two regional branches. Approximately 1,505 books and 667 pieces of audiovisual materials were purchased to meet the demands of the library's patrons and those who have access to the collections from the surrounding five parishes.

The collection of the East Baton Rouge Parish Library, the largest library in the 13-parish Capital Region, was open to all residents of the region. Tremendous use of the collection was made in the areas of reference, popular, and juvenile collections. Of special interest was the genealogical collection at the Centroplex Branch Library, considered one of the strongest genealogical collections in the southern region. MURLs funds have helped the collection tremendously. One significant addition has been the 40-volume genealogical serial reprint entitled Confederate Veterans, with indexes. This 40-volume set and approximately 736 other titles have been added to the collection. The collection was made available to the entire greater Baton Rouge area, as well as to individuals doing family research from anywhere within the region.

The Shreve Memorial Library continued to coordinate and expedite the delivery system for the modified Green Gold Library System that served eight parishes in the area. The funds were used to maintain and add approximately 470 books to the areas of reference, government documents, petroleum, and genealogy collections. Demand for materials continued to increase steadily and these grant funds made it possible to meet the needs of library patrons from the northwest corner of the State.

LOUISIANA

Fiscal Year 1985

The New Orleans Public Library used its funds to add 1,247 books to its collection in the areas of business, science, humanities, and social sciences. These expanded areas of the collection made it possible for this library to meet the need for current material requested by local and regional residents and libraries. Forty-five miscellaneous pieces of equipment and furniture were purchased in order to serve the increased local and regional demand for improved and expanded service.

The East Baton Rouge Parish Library, in an effort to strengthen library resources for residents and libraries of the region, used the funds to purchase 8 microfilm readers, 10 microfilm cabinets, 2 microfilm readers/printers, and 908 reels of microfilm. These purchases were made to improve the research and reference potential of all patrons of the East Baton Rouge Parish Library, as well as any person or library in the Capital Area Region.

The Shreve Memorial Library (Caddo Parish) added 2,360 items (books and visuals) to the special collections (genealogy, Louisiana government documents, petroleum, and reference). This added to the value of the collection to meet the demands of users and libraries from the surrounding area (Northwest Louisiana, South Arkansas, and East Texas). These materials were made readily available for on-site use and through interlibrary loan.

Citizens in Terrebonne Parish (Houma) and the surrounding region called "Bayouland" have access to expanded (508 books) and strengthened collections due to the MURLS grant. A 2-year subscription to Newsbank increased the public's chance to locate major current events coverage by providing newspaper indexing and articles from newspapers around the country. A copy machine for staff use helped greatly with the interlibrary loan process and made it easier for the library to disperse photocopies of information when requested by local or regional users and libraries. This speeded up the response to inquiries made to the library.

Fiscal Year 1986

The New Orleans Public Library used its funds to purchase books in an effort to strengthen collections at the main library, as well as the branches. Out-of-town and foreign telephone directories (not supplied by South Central Bell) were purchased for the central library and two regional branches. Encyclopedia sets were purchased for all branches, including the central library. Large-print materials were added to allow the library to establish a rotating collection among neighborhood branches.

Browsing collections were added at all branches, and Navra, a neighborhood branch, received books to update its nonfiction collection. Periodicals on microfilm were added to the collection and updated reference materials were purchased for the Information and Reference Division, Business and Science Division, and the Louisiana Division.

The East Baton Rouge Parish Library (Baton Rouge) used its MURLs grant to continue the development of its Microform Center begun last year. When completed, it will contain back issues of approximately 300 periodicals and newspapers on 35 microfilms, as well as readers and reader/printers to service the collection. This collection is the largest in the 13-parish geographic region and is used by families, particularly school children, for their information needs, especially those requiring periodical and journal research associated with term papers.

The Shreve Memorial Library's (Shreveport) grant funds were used to maintain and strengthen the library's collection in several areas. The circulating collection of large-print and nonfiction titles was increased. The newly inaugurated collection of circulating videocassettes was increased with the addition of more educational titles. Materials were also added to the Reference, Genealogy, and Petroleum special collections. Many new reference titles were added, as well as census indexes for the Genealogy Department.

The Terrebonne Parish Library (Houma) used the MURLs funds to update and strengthen the library's nonfiction collection in areas of heavy use. The videocassette collection was strengthened and expanded in the areas of self-instruction and educational titles. Certain heavily used journals were purchased on microfiche to fill the gaps and to assure availability to all patrons. A microfiche reader/printer and a microcomputer/laser disk system were purchased, the latter to be connected into the State's interlibrary loan system. This will enable the library to respond to area patrons and to serve their information needs more rapidly.

National or Regional Resource Centers

No information was available on Resource Centers.

MARYLAND

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	I-E	$ 91,407	4,216,756	786,775	19.6	$18,300 (carryover)
1985	I-7	272,081	4,270,000	774,113	18.1	9,247 (carryover)
1986	I-7	187,013	4,349,000	763,570	17.5	49,247 (carryover)
1987	I-7	333,189	4,349,000	763,570	17.5	58,308

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year			
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Baltimore	State	$18,300	$49,247	$49,247	$58,308

Fiscal Year 1984 carryover

The film department circulation of the Enoch Pratt Free Library was 37,235. In addition to employing two part-time technicians to clean the films that were circulated, the library added 16 new 16mm films to the State Resource Center collection. More than 1,303,200 Maryland citizens were able to see quality films which were properly maintained as a result of this project.

Fiscal Year 1985 carryover

The initial objectives of this project were broadened beyond film cleaning to include the development of additional audio-visual resources. Through the purchase of blank videocassettes, approximately 260 local TV news programs were recorded off-air. The TV News Archive Project was promoted extensively after the holdings had grown to sufficient size for listing. A list of local news programs was published and distributed, and articles were prepared for various library publications.

The film maintenance project, which resulted in the inspection of approximately 22,000 films, has improved services for over one million viewers (sampling indicates an average of 50 persons per film screening). Two part-time inspectors, employed with MURLs grant funds, continued their inspection and repair of 16mm films and other media during the year. The fact that no complaints were received from borrowers about film condition indicates that the objective was achieved. Approximately 22,000 films were inspected.

National or Regional Resource Centers

Metropolitan Library	Population Served
Enoch Pratt Free Library	State

MASSACHUSETTS

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	4.5	$ 123,921	5,737,717	877,112	15.2	$18,900
1985	7.1-7.3	366,386	5,750,000	873,482	15.2	55,692
1986	7.1-7.3	250,699	5,798,000	881,016	15.1	55,692
1987	7.1.7.3	444,200	5,798,000	881,016	15.1	67,077

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year			
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Boston (Eastern Regional System)	State	$6,300	$18,564	$18,564	$22,359
Worcester (Central Regional System)	State	6,300	18,564	18,564	22,359
Springfield	State	6,300	18,564	18,564	22,359

Fiscal Year 1984

The Boston Public Library used its MURLs funds to purchase books needed to meet interlibrary loan request. Materials were purchased in the following categories: Spanish language and culture, Russian language, Russian immigrant collection, Chinese language, Italian language, children's books, business, geography, and political science. Altogether, 442 books were purchased.

The Worcester Public Library acquired 295 volumes and 83 rolls of microfilm to strengthen its reference and research collections, which were of interest to small businesses, students, and historians.

The Springfield Public Library purchased books of interest to homeowners--The Residential Energy Audit Manual, Solar Domestic Hot Water Guide, and Hazardous Waste Regulations; and small businessmen --The Hotel and Restaurant Business, Handbook of Engineering Economics, and The Small Business Legal Problem Solver. New science titles included books in the fields of astronomy, biology, geology, organic chemistry, and physics. For standard "student type" questions, a new edition of the multivolume Grzimeks Animal Life Encyclopedia was purchased.

Demands for new technology resulted in the purchase of several works in the burgeoning field of robotics. The allotment for reference materials was used for new titles, as well as for updating standard sources: Dictionary of Medical Syndromes, Standard Mathematical Tables (update), Machinery's Handbooks (update), Encyclopedia of Chemistry, Jane's Aerospace Dictionary and Psychiatric Dictionary. Business management aids and sourcebooks, such as Gale's Small Business Sourcebook were also purchased. The final portion of the reference allotment updated several heavily used industrial directories for the New England States.

Fiscal Year 1985

Library materials acquired under the MURLs project served a different purpose from those purchased under the Regional Public Library Systems program which comprised most of the State funding necessary for State maintenance of effort. First, the majority of the materials purchased under the regional program were intended to supplement the reference collections of the local libraries in each of the regional systems. The libraries contacted the regional library for answers to questions that could not be provided by their local collections. Therefore, reference acquisitions tended to lean toward quick, heavily-used reference materials. No material was purchased for its research value. On the other hand, materials have been purchased for the purpose of reference and research applications. They supplemented regionally purchased materials in that MURLs acquisitions were usually less heavily used, and in formats and collection areas not purchased with regional funds.

Fiscal Year 1986

The Boston Public Library primarily used the funds to diversify its collection by acquiring materials in non-English languages, including Chinese and Russian. The collection on non-English language materials was increased by the acquisition of 860 books. Another 718 books in English, covering a variety of subject areas, were also acquired.

The Worcester Public Library used the funds to acquire a subscription to a full-text indexing, retrieval, and reproduction service for national newspapers, and general and specialized periodicals. The service indexes over 1,000 periodical titles, and five newspapers. Worcester uses the service for quick identification and production of hard copy for their reference and research requests. This service has contributed to meeting the library's goal of providing patrons with fast and broad access to current news and journal articles.

The Springfield City Library primarily used the funds to diversify its nonfiction collection by acquiring high-demand materials in numerous subject areas. The collection of nonfiction materials was increased by acquisition of 762 books. Another 400 issues of serials on microfiche were also acquired.

National or Regional Resource Centers

Metropolitan Library	Population Served
Boston Public Library	Commonwealth

The Boston Public Library served as the library of last recourse for reference and research services for the Commonwealth. It was supported by State funds.

Fiscal Year 1986

The regional public library systems ($7,441,985) and the Boston Public Library supplement public library services provided locally. Since 1966, regional funds have been primarily used to support reference services, interlibrary loan, and consultant services (technical services, children's services, automation, etc.) provided by specific regional staff.

Further, the regional systems provide bookmobile service to communities with less than 25,000 residents, and use vans to move material within the regions for interlibrary loan. The Boston Public Library of Last Recourse supplements the regional public library system by providing library materials in print and microform formats to public libraries.

During FY 86, the regional public library system conducted over 200,000 interlibrary loan transactions, with fill rates exceeding 60 percent on the subregional levels. It is unknown how many reference questions were answered, since those statistics are not kept. Because of the popularity of the bookmobile service to over 250 communities, two regions acquired two new bookmobiles each, and the third regional system employed a custom-built van specifically designed for the delivery of large-print materials. All regions have made an effort to work with small libraries by teaching them how to benefit from a new planning guide entitled Options for Small Libraries. Nearly forty libraries Statewide initiated the planning process, which involved both library and community analysis.

Major Urban Resource Libraries MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	6a-6h	$197,773	9,258,584	2,158,120	23.3	$ 48,000 (carryover)
1985	6a-6h	580,864	9,116,000	2,074,707	22.8	132,500 (carryover)
1986	1a-1h	393,688	9,075,000	2,014,630	22.1	134,500 (carryover)
1987	1-1	693,957	9,075,000	2,014,630	22.1	153,400

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year			
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Detroit	State	$14,306	$39,025	$39,025	$44,672
Grand Rapids	State	5,218	14,606	14,919	17,079
Warren	State	5,034	13,926	14,094	16,135
Flint	State	5,020	13,872	14,014	16,043
Lansing	State	4,760	13,217	13,454	15,403
Sterling Heights	State	4,532	12,709	12,962	14,838
Ann Arbor	State	4,560	12,617	12,812	14,668
Livonia	State	4,532	12,528	12,720	14,562

Fiscal Year 1984

The overriding objective of the Detroit Public Library (DPL) project carryover was to develop a collection of consumer health materials suitable for the lay user. Evidence over several years has indicated a continuing and expanding interest and need in this area. A committee of the Detroit Public Library Staff, along with a librarian from the Health Science Library of Harper Hospital, compiled a consumer health information book list of over 400 titles recommended for a core collection in the field. The titles were selected through consultation with the subject specialists of the main library reference departments and the librarian from Harper Hospital. Professional reference tools consulted included: Consumer Health Information Handbook, Education for Health, the Selective Guide, 1984 Guide to Health Information, Publishers Weekly, Library Journal, and Books in Print.

Committee librarians also visited local bookstores, examined sample copies of newly published titles, and consulted the holdings of Wayne State University and the libraries of the Detroit Medical complex. The selected consumer health materials have greatly enhanced the health information collection of each agency involved. In addition to the vast improvement to 29 collections this grant has made, interlibrary loan (ILL) activities have extended the benefits throughout the Detroit Associated Libraries Cooperative area and beyond because DPL serves as one of Michigan's five major research institutions in the State.

The Grand Rapids Public Library elected to use all of its MURLs grant to enhance general-interest periodical reference service. As the largest public library in the Lakeland Library Cooperative, the demands placed on its periodical collection were very heavy. Project objectives included providing periodical articles on a timely basis, as requested by Grand Rapids and the Lakeland Cooperative. At the beginning of this year's project, statistics were kept to determine the amount of use of the collection by other public library cooperatives. In 1983-84, 841 requests for periodicals were filled by Grand Rapids. This was a 63 percent fill rate. The 1984-85 figures showed 970 requests filled in less than 12 months; a 65 percent fill rate. Inhouse quarterly statistics showed that use of the collection in 1984-85 included the filling of 14,921 requests for back issues of periodicals. The collection was heavily used by library patrons at the main library.

Warren is the third largest city in Michigan and represents almost one-quarter of the population of the public library cooperative in which it is located. Library materials were available throughout Macomb County through interlibrary loan and reciprocal borrowing agreements. Heavy demand on the Warren Public Library collection led to the decision that this MURLs grant should be used to improve the microform reference collection. The reference staff at the Arthur J. Miller Branch thoroughly reviewed the library's microform reference needs, and after a careful comparison of present holdings and future needs, materials were selected for purchase. A bibliography was distributed to the Library Cooperative of Macomb which listed the materials selected, processed, and added to the collection. The titles were also added to the Macomb Union List of Serials. In order to ensure that member public libraries were aware of these additions, the director prepared a memorandum to each member library and presented information relating to the MURLs grant at a Macomb County Library Director's meeting. A press release was also prepared for the local newspaper regarding the grant award. This MURLs grant successfully enlarged the microform reference collection of the Warren Library. Service to Warren's patrons, as well as to the cooperative, has been improved and expanded.

The unemployment situation in Flint and surrounding communities slowly improved as the automobile industry improved. However, jobs in some fields were lost, and entry-level positions of a permanent nature became more and more scarce. To help the community cope in this area, the Flint Public Library started the Career Corner. The materials and services offered varied widely, but the funds available through this MURLs grant were specifically earmarked for the acquisition of materials related to coping with unemployment. The goal was to provide useful and supportive materials for those formerly employed in entry-level jobs and now laid off indefinitely, and for those younger, unskilled workers who have not been in the work force on a steady basis. The project focused on acquisition of materials useful to these people, and attempted to publicize the availability of the collection and services at sites where job seekers might be located. Items selected included English and mathematics textbooks.

The original goal for the MURLs grant to the Lansing Public Library involved the problem of illiteracy. The library addressed the problem of the reluctant reader through appropriate programs for children and parents.

All programs and materials were made available to those residing in the capital city area. Library staff worked jointly with reading specialists from the Lansing School District to develop a 5-session parenting workshop on improving children's reading skills. The workshop was designed to cover sources of children's reading materials, and help to improve reading and writing skills, storytelling skills, etc. The third session of the workshop featured the public, and was scheduled at two different locations (the Lansing Public Library main facility and the Jolly-Cedar branch) on different evenings to encourage participation. At this meeting, parents and children attended; parents toured the facilities and became acquainted with the young readers' area, while the children had a storyhour and saw a short film. A portion of funds was used to purchase 250 titles related to the project's aim of encouraging reluctant readers. Some funds were also used to add captioned video programs to the existing video collection. These items (43 titles) were necessary to address the needs of the hearing impaired. Before this time, the library was not serving this clientele.

The Sterling Heights Public Library's MURLs grant was designated to benefit older citizens in the Sterling Heights community, as well as those in the public library cooperative, through the acquisition of large-print materials. At the beginning of this project, Dun and Bradstreet reported that Sterling Heights was one of the fastest growing cities in the country.

The large-print materials purchased with this grant, in combination with the library's previously-owned titles, were designated for rotating collections for three housing units and the main library. Each collection was made up of 200 large-print books. Over 300 titles were purchased with grant funds. Monthly circulation figures averaged 700. Librarians found that users included not only senior citizens or physically handicapped patrons, but also adult readers just learning to read, who found the large-print books less intimidating.

The Ann Arbor Public Library had a clientele covering a wide geographic area and a broad range of educational backgrounds, information needs, and reading interests. The library acted as a main resource for the Huron Valley Library System, serving a university populace, as well as a rural patronship, through interlibrary loan. The goal of this project was to strengthen Ann Arbor's large-print collection, and the specific objectives involved selection, acquisition, and distribution of materials. The Ann Arbor large-print collections were extended by 6 percent through the purchase of approximately 300 new books. In addition to an article in the local daily newspaper, a descriptive flyer was prepared and distributed to inform the community about available library services.

In order to keep abreast of the continuous improvements in new library technology, the Livonia Public Library needed to improve its automated bibliographic system. This was to be beneficial to other public libraries in the Wayne-Oakland Cooperative because their access to the holdings of the Livonia collection would be greatly improved. The original proposal covered the purchase, in part, of two GEAC 8371 terminals. This was changed to one terminal and an electronic typewriter/printer. The library had access to the 3 million volumes in the Wayne-Oakland system through an improved automated circulation system. Beyond that, the system facilitated resource sharing, improved communication, and networking. The purchased terminal was used to input biographical and circulation information into the Wayne database. This improved inventory control and enhanced circulation monitoring. The system has also increased the amount of fines collected, because notices have been automatically sent out after 30 days. Accordingly, fine revenues have increased substantially and the number of overdue books has been decreasing. The electronic typewriter/printer has been an asset to the library system. With its memory capabilities, it alleviated much of the clerical workload and repetitive work, both systemwide and cooperative-related.

Fiscal Year 1985 carryover

The objective of this project was to preserve materials in the collections of the Detroit Public Library and to conserve space through the substitution of microform editions for public use. The funds for this project were spent in two areas:

1. $28,390 for microfilm of the Detroit News 1951-52 and January 1955-June 29, 1963, and microfilm of the Detroit Free Press 1951-52 and January 1955-April 30, 1983.

2. Almost $10,645 for microfilm of Thomas' Register of Manufacturers, 1939-1984.

The films of the Detroit News and the Detroit Free Press replace films which had become worn. It is essential that these local newspapers be available for the use of the public and be preserved for historical purposes.

The film of Thomas' Register of Manufacturers replaces hard-copy volumes which were printed on poor quality paper and which had become worn. These directories, providing a reservoir of information on companies and products in the United States, are thus historically important. In addition, the printed volumes were large and unwieldy and occupied a lot of shelf space.

The Grand Rapids Public Library continued to improve the periodicals collection in order to provide those articles on a timely basis, as requested by residents of the Lakeland Library Cooperative, and to provide photocopying and delivery either by mail or to individuals.

The Grand Rapids Public Library is the major resource library for the Lakeland Library Cooperative, serving 890,906 individuals and providing direct service to 28 libraries in seven counties of southwestern Michigan. It provides a comprehensive periodicals collection for public libraries, and considerable demand is placed on its collection for lending outside of its immediate service area. The grant provides major assistance for the continuance and improvement of this collection. In 1986, over 1,561 periodical articles were circulated to citizens residing outside of the Grand Rapids Public Library service area. These articles were provided through interlibrary loan. In addition, the in-house use of the periodicals collection was 31,109.

The LSCA MURL grant was used to upgrade the reference collection at the Arthur J. Miller Branch of the Warren Library. Warren shares materials throughout the Library Cooperative of Macomb's service area. Reciprocal borrowing agreements permit materials to be made available to walk-in patrons. Materials are also made available, via interlibrary loan or photocopies, to residents of the Library Cooperative of Macomb. One-third of the items purchased were new additions to the collection. Two-thirds of the items were selected to continue an ongoing serials collection and to update materials where the information was out-of-date.

Warren Public Library played a leadership role in the Adult Services Roundtable of the Library Cooperative of Macomb, which determined materials to be entered into the electronic database for the on-line bibliographic CLSI data-sharing network or the Macomb Area Union List of Serials.

All materials have been entered into the appropriate listing, whether it is the on-line database or the MURLs list of serials.

The database is a powerful tool for reference librarians. Availability of materials is checked at the computer terminal, retrieved from the shelves, and held at the circulation desk for pickup or interloan. Clearly, this objective is not only being met, it is paying great dividends in terms of significantly improved service to the patrons.

Flint Public Library used the grant to accomplish two projects. Funds were used to expand and improve the health and medical collection for the main and branch libraries. Both the General Reference and the General Reading Departments' staffs assisted in the development of a stronger, more up-to-date collection of medical books. Using a broad definition, medical books included subjects such as diseases, general diagnosis and treatment, and specific diseases such as cancer, AIDS, herpes, alcoholism, and drug abuse. Other subject areas were: drugs and prescriptions; surgery and surgical techniques; doctors, nurses and allied health careers; genetics; history of medicine; new medical discoveries; physical and mental disabilities; child abuse; sports medicine; and psychiatry. Pamphlets on medical subjects for the vertical files were also added. A series of programs on medical issues helped to increase the public's awareness of the availability of sound information in the library collection.

Funds were also used to expand and improve a language collection to better serve persons with limited English-speaking ability. More than one-half of the outdated collection of foreign language books have been discarded. The new books have made the collection much more attractive and have added many new contemporary authors and subjects. Eight sections of new shelving were added to the last available free space to house this burgeoning collection. New labels were made to identify works in French, Chinese, Vietnamese, Japanese, and other languages.

The Lansing Public Library continued to use the grant to accomplish four projects. First, the library continued to increase the collection of books to help parents who have children with reading difficulties. Purchases included those that parents could read to their children and those easy for children to read by themselves. Many of the titles were shared with parents who attended storyhours with their young children. Resource persons from the community were invited to address parents on the issue of helping children learn to read.

Second, the library expanded the foreign language collection. Spanish and Asian-language materials were purchased in fiction and nonfiction. Most of the Asian-language materials purchased were in Vietnamese. One hundred fifty titles were ordered. The circulation records indicated that the materials circulated frequently. Demands for the materials come from the large Vietnamese community in the Lansing area. A few books in Spanish were also purchased.

Third, the library has developed the collection of "Books on Tape." These included How to Negotiate, Out of Africa, and A Man Called Peter. The collection is immensely popular with the public and serves mainly the visually handicapped and immigrants. Tapes are also used as travel companions when families take long trips.

Fourth, the library has continued to update and expand the reference collection. The Merck Manual and Physician's Desk Reference provided needed resources in the medical sciences. Additional foreign language dictionaries in Polish and Norwegian were purchased. The general Academic American Encyclopedia was ordered. The reference collection greatly benefited from this grant.

The grant funded the establishment of an initial archive of oral history audiotapes in the Sterling Heights Public Library. The tapes reflect the history of Sterling Heights in its early rural township days. The project has served as a model for the continuation of the Library's efforts to collect and preserve the heritage of its community.

The funds were used to upgrade Ann Arbor Public Library's adult and reference collection in the areas of the humanities, physical sciences, technology, business, social sciences, and literature; and develop an audio compact disc (CD) collection for circulation.

The key information and research areas of the main library were strengthened through the addition of 594 titles purchased with LSCA funds. As a result, the circulation rate for 1986-87 increased 5 percent.

A total of 101 CDs and a storage cabinet were purchased. However, because of the introduction of a major automation system into the library's operations, the circulation of CDs to the public was not carried out till July 1986. In addition, a CD player and headset were purchased to set up a public listening station in the main library. Since there seldom seems to be more than one or two CDs in the library at any one time, the original planned discography was dropped. Although this program was delayed in process, its success has been proven through its 95 percent circulation rate.

The Livonia Public Library used MURL funds to develop the business, science, and technology collections at both branches of the library. The Encyclopedia of the Biological Sciences, The Handbook of Mechanics, Materials, and Structures, Directory of Mail Order Catalogs, Practical Welding and Technology, Harris Michigan Industrial Directory; Powerplant; and Scientific and Technical Organizations and Agencies Directory are some of the more expensive items purchased with these funds. Nearly 700 items were added to the collections.

The materials are used by students from the local high schools, as well as students from Madonna College and Schoolcraft College. Small business owners have expressed their appreciation for the increased number of books in subject areas important to them.

National or Regional Resource Centers

Metropolitan Library	Population Served
Detroit	State
Grand Rapids	State
Warren	State
Flint	State
Lansing	State
Sterling Heights	State
Ann Arbor	State
Livonia	State

Fiscal Year 1984

The Detroit Public Library ($30,400) elected to split the money awarded in this Title I grant to serve two needs; but while a portion of it was used to augment Detroit's MURLs grant dealing with the building of a large consumer health collection for 29 locations, more emphasis was directed toward the acquisition of historical periodicals. The library maintained a strong collection of early American periodicals, which were heavily utilized by researchers in Michigan and other States. Many of these titles were maintained in the original hard copy and were in a state of deterioration. The American Periodical Series III was purchased to provide microform copies of titles not owned by Detroit, and to provide microform copies of titles owned by Detroit in hard copy, for preservation purposes. It was projected that 13 titles would not be owned by the Detroit Public Library and that 42 of the holdings would be incomplete.

The Grand Rapids Public Library ($11,088) elected to use its metropolitan library grant to enhance its periodical collection in the specific areas of the sciences, business, and the arts. The library's serials collection was in great demand from both community users and the Lakeland Library Cooperative through ILL. The entire amount was spent for the purchase of periodicals. The grant provided a better financial base for the collections and, although it represented only a little over 6 cents per capita in the city of Grand Rapids, the grant had a major impact on the library's collection. Over 300 titles were purchased.

The original proposal for the Warren Public Library project ($10,696) involved updating its automated system, Computerized Library Services, Inc. (CLSI), which it shares with the Macomb Library Cooperative. Laser readers and side printers were to be added to the system. A rethinking of community needs, however, brought about a revision, to address the needs of the library's reference collection. Present holdings were compared with currently advertised reference materials and standard reference bibliographies. As opposed to the MURLs grant approach, all materials selected for purchase were in print format. The titles added variety in subject coverage and included annuals, serials, encyclopedias, and single titles.

The Flint Public Library ($10,668) has consolidated materials dealing with career change, unemployment, skill building, etc., in the main library's Career Corner. This metropolitan library grant allowed Flint to expand the breadth of its collection in the area of career selection, as well as increase the availability of information on careers in high demand. Emphasis was placed on purchasing information on careers, training and apprenticeship programs, college entrance exams, and high-tech careers. Useful titles in accounting, bookkeeping, shorthand, and typing have been added. High-tech materials included robotics, microcomputers, and wordprocessing. Titles about career change in mid-life have been in great demand, and materials on starting large and small businesses as an alternative to unemployment have been acquired. The job market, as it related to older people, was of growing concern. Titles such as Back to Work: How to Re-enter the Working World have been useful to older users and displaced housewives. GED and Armed Forces test books continue to outdistance all others in demand, but the employment and care picture in Flint became increasingly diversified, and an ample collection to meet informational needs of patrons was essential. Grant monies were also used to cover some costs to develop, print, and distribute a brochure about the Career Corner to high school counselors in the county, training sites, and MESC offices.

The Lansing Public Library ($10,115) elected to use their metropolitan library grant to address the needs of several specialized clientele. In the planning stages, these groups included those with limited English-speaking ability, the elderly, and those with hearing impairments. Funds were also used to reach Lansing's Asian population--those with only limited ability to speak or read English. Materials were also added to the library's collection oriented toward the needs of seniors and those with limited visual acuity. Just over one-half of this grant award was used to purchase new large-print titles. These books became a part of rotating collections which were used at the main library and the Jolly-Cedar branch, in the bookmobile, at specially maintained collections at several senior citizen centers, and at one of the city's hospitals. The addition of over 400 titles helped to keep large-print collections rotating regularly. Prior to planning uses for this grant, the need for other sorts of materials for readers with vision impairments became evident. In addition to large-print books and magazines, funds were also used to add a basic collection of books on tape. The 76 titles have been well received and are circulating heavily. Just over 100 titles were purchased with an Asian audience in mind. Vendors for this material proved more of a challenge to locate, but all material was received and cataloged prior to completion of the grant period. These new additions brought in new Asian library users.

The Sterling Heights Public Library ($9,710) facility was very much up-to-date, but its collection was inadequate to meet user needs. Staff evaluation helped to determine that the most profitable expenditure of metropolitan library funds would be in the area of added reference materials. Because of the rapid growth of the Sterling Heights population and the increase in library use, past purchasing and selection emphasis had been given to the development of the general library collection. The number of titles on the shelves has increased, but at the expense of obtaining more costly reference tools for adults and youngsters. The grant facilitated the acquisition of 10 sets of encyclopedias of varying titles for adult and younger users, 12 sets of multivolume reference tools, and a large number of other significant reference titles. In addition, a Term Paper Topics collection was created to help students, and has proven to be a useful and popular resource. Materials were selected to assist students in preparing papers on "hot" issues. Materials were also reserved for inhouse use only, to ensure availability. While nearly all of the materials purchased with the metropolitan grant did not circulate, their availability in the library undoubtedly brought in more patrons. There has been a direct correlation between these new materials and the circulation increase of 8 percent during the past year.

Clientele of the Ann Arbor Public Library ($9,691) was broad in its geographic coverage, educational backgrounds, and information needs. In order to successfully meet patron needs, the library developed a number of specialized collections. This metropolitan library grant was divided into three parts to reach many user needs. The overall goal of the project was to acquire materials and related equipment to strengthen large-print, black studies, adult basic reading, foreign language, preschool, and young adult collections. Related equipment included a compact card catalog for the children's department and a sound filmstrip projector. A total of 570 books were purchased, including readers for children. To ensure public awareness, an article appeared in the local newspaper covering the grant award and the special collections which would benefit.

Activities of the Livonia Public Library will be reported in the FY 86 annual report.

Fiscal Year 1985 carryover

The three objectives of the Detroit Public Library were:

1. To preserve materials in main library collections and to conserve microform editions for public use. Microfilm copies of a number of heavily-used periodicals were purchased to provide permanent copies of volumes which were worn. In addition, $10,000 was spent toward a microfiche collection of U.S. Senate hearings. These films will assure the availability of important information to library users throughout the State.

2. To broaden the coverage of main library resources in areas of high demand by users Statewide. The British Biographical Archive in microfiche was purchased to add to the bibliographical resources of the Detroit Public Library. This collection covers 310 of the most important British biographical reference works published between 1601 and 1929 and greatly enhances the holdings of the Library. Subscriptions for 14 periodical titles indexed in the Readers Guide to Periodical Literature, which were not in the Detroit Public Library collection, were placed. Microfilm of back issues of these titles from the date of indexing were acquired, so that the library can provide the materials cited in the index.

3. To update and enhance the record and cassette collection housed in the Children's Library to meet the demands of children of all ages. The Children's Library purchased approximately 250 new records and 450 cassettes, of which about 130 were cassette/book sets. The records were largely folk songs, preschool stories, songs and activities, and holiday stories and songs, particularly for Halloween and Christmas. The cassettes purchased included quite a number of book adaptations, many for preschoolers, with the accompanying book. The collection is receiving a great deal of attention and is widely used by parents and teachers.

The Grand Rapids Public Library continued to use the funds to provide periodical articles on a timely basis, as requested by residents of the Lakeland Library Cooperative, and to provide photocopying and delivery of these articles either by mail or to individuals.

The library used the Major Urban Resource Library Grant and the Metropolitan Library Grant for the purchase of periodicals for the library's collection. The periodical collection of the Grand Rapids Public Library provides backup service to the entire Lakeland Library Cooperative, which serves eight counties in Michigan. A total of 1,561 periodical articles were circulated throughout the year ending September, 1986. In-house use of the periodical collection was 31,109. Statistical surveys have shown that approximately 30 percent of the use of the library's collection comes from outside of the City of Grand Rapids. This means that over 9,000 periodical articles were provided to citizens outside of the library's service area. Adding the 1,561 interlibrary loan requests for periodicals, over 10,500 periodical articles were provided to nonresidents.

The project at the Warren Public Library was aimed at improving the circulation system, including the increase of speed and accuracy of check-out and check-in of library materials. Six symbol Technology LS-6000 Laser Scanners were purchased with the funds. Local funds were used to match the grant to purchase 3 additional LS-6000 scanners. This permitted the Warren Public Library to have a scanner at each check-out or check-in terminal, which takes 10 percent less time than using the light pen and 90 percent less time than hand keying. Accuracy has improved significantly. The LS-6000 Laser Scanners have also eliminated frequent erroneous overdues caused by scanning the bar codes too quickly or at the wrong angle.

The grant for Flint Public Library was used to address two projects. First, to expand the children's film collection by including films depicting contemporary treatments of topics appropriate for children, ages 3-12. Sixteen programs were held at the main library on Saturday afternoons, involving more than 800 participants. In addition, these films were borrowed for group use by schools, and nursing and mental health homes.

A special collaborative activity was featured in the summer, with the local Y-Teen group as film reviewers. This group of young reviewers (ages 9-14) met for 8 weeks and reviewed 14 films, wrote comments, and held discussions. Books, records, and tapes appropriate for recreational and informational interests were purchased to expand services to senior citizens. The additional funds for collection development spawned a more cohesive program of services and broadened the contacts with other agencies serving the elderly.

Large-print books and other library materials have been delivered to shut-ins by four volunteers, and a senior aide (hired under Title V) has taken responsibility for books-by-mail to approximately 30 patrons.

Eight small revolving collections have also been located in senior citizen housing and retirement communities. These collections, with no fee, fines, or due dates, are rotated on a biweekly or monthly basis. Funds were also used to add books on retirement and special problems of the aging to the collection.

Three objectives were addressed by the Lansing Public Library:

1. To purchase large-print titles, primarily fiction, for use by senior citizens and persons with vision problems. The size of collection at the senior citizens outreach program and the collection at the main library, branch, and bookmobile were also increased. The American Association of University Women, in conjunction with the Lansing Public Library, takes titles from these large-print collections to nursing homes to share with patients.

2. To expand the "Work World" collection. This is the most heavily used collection in the library. Included in this collection are civil service tests, armed services exams, resumé writing, and job seeking. New titles and updated materials were purchased, and two electric typewriters were made available for patron use. They are used frequently to prepare resumes.

3. To improve and update the reference collection. Appropriate titles were added to fill requests that were not answered previously due to lack of resources.

The Sterling Heights Public Library report was not completed.

This grant was used to develop a stronger book collection for the Ann Arbor Public Library. Areas of emphasis were youth and adult reference, branches, and outreach departments. Approximately 640 titles in the areas of children and adult fiction and nonfiction were purchased at an average cost of $15.50. The result of this program was an increased circulation rate of 5 percent.

Livonia Public Library used the funds to develop two collections for continuing education and literacy programs. Five hundred and thirty-five books were added to aid residents and nonresidents in their quest for continuing education. Multiple copies of items were purchased in some instances.

Automobile repair manuals; resumé and career resources; college handbooks; sewing books; and cake decorating, wood carving, financial planning, and language courses were some of the subjects covered in developing this collection. Materials were bought to reflect the subject matter offered in local adult education courses.

Three hundred and ninety-seven paperback books of high-interest/low vocabulary were purchased for the literacy programs. The collection contains fiction, math, social studies, health, maintaining and operating an automobile, communication skills, vocations, religious heritage, coping skills for everyday living, and teacher resources.

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	84-6	$ 88,273	4,077,478	641,181	15.7	$13,859
1985	85-5	263,352	4,135,000	639,604	15.5	40,820 (carryover)
1986	86-5	180,270	4,162,000	624,238	14.9	40,820 (carryover)
1987	87-5	318,939	4,162,000	624,238	14.9	47,522 (carryover)

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year			
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Minneapolis	State	$8,011	$23,560	$23,560	$27,278
St. Paul	State	5,848	17,260	17,260	20,244

Fiscal Year 1984

The Minneapolis Public Library and Information Center contracted with a professional conservator to restore and bind or rebind rare, valuable books. Supplies for special housing of paper and film copy were acquired. A photography service replaced or transferred all glass-plate negatives in the collection of local-interest photographs. Microfilm was acquired to replace bound volumes of Ladies' Home Journal.

At the St. Paul Public Library, a new position of bibliograper was created. Procedures were established for collection evaluation. More than 600 books were acquired, mostly nonfiction, to fill gaps in the collection.

Fiscal Year 1985
(carryover)

The overall objective of this project was to strengthen the Minneapolis Public Library and Information Center and the St. Paul Public Library so they may continue to serve as resource libraries.

The Minneapolis Public Library and Information Center expects to continue and expand its program for preservation of unique items not widely available in other libraries.

The St. Paul Public Library used the grant entirely for the purchase of 1,638 children's books. The titles chosen were primarily nonfiction. A few needed works on children's literature were also added.

Selection was facilitated by two professional staff members, whose sole responsibility is materials selection. Part of their responsibility is to maintain an on-line database of each library agency's current needs for materials. By consulting this database, they easily ascertained the library's current needs for juvenile materials. By searching reviews, publisher's catalogs, holdings lists, bookstores, and other bibliographic resources, they identified many excellent titles to meet these needs. The titles were listed on annotated lists, which the branches and Youth Services department used for ordering. The selections were quickly consolidated and ordered, and the majority were received and processed routinely. Cancelled orders were reordered or substitutions made. To ascertain the performance of the titles purchased, library staff tracked the circulation of 100 volumes which had been received in Youth Services by July 1, 1986. The figures show that the selections have been popular choices with users. It is the strong perception of library staff that the books have circulated well, and they believe that the library has added excellent and attractive information resources for children.

National or Regional Resource Centers

The Minneapolis Public Library and Information Center and the St. Paul Public Library were identified as national or regional resource centers in FY 86.

Fiscal Year 1986

One of the activities of the Metropolitan Library Service Agency (MELSA) is to support reciprocal borrowing among its seven county libraries and two city libraries. There is substantial evidence of high daily traffic throughout the area as people commute for work or daily business. Reciprocal borrowing allows people to use the library most convenient to them. The municipal public libraries in Minneapolis and St. Paul (both serving populations in excess of 100,000) have developed large-subject departmental resource collections and reference research expertise that, in addition to serving their own citizens, can economically and efficiently provide the "daily traveler" from the surrounding suburban counties through MELSA's Reciprocal Borrowing and Reference Programs with on-site information service.

This project practically defrayed the costs of Minneapolis Public Library and St. Paul Public Library for serving residents from the other seven members of the federated regional system. At the beginning of FY 86, it was projected that the city libraries of Minneapolis and St. Paul would lend approximately 630,732 items to residents of the seven surrounding counties, and would respond to 391,735 reference queries and 113,906 directional questions from these users. The actual use was remarkably close to the projections. A total of 628,046 items were circulated, and 378,220 reference and 131,389 directional questions were asked.

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	7	$ 54,428	2,520,638	202,895	8.0	$ 4,355 (carryover)
1985	7	163,695	2,569,000	204,195	7.9	12,932 (carryover)
1986	7	112,277	2,598,000	208,810	8.0	12,932
1987	7	199,040	2,598,000	208,810	8.0	15,923

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year			
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Jackson	State	$4,355	$12,932	$12,932	$15,923

Fiscal Year 1984 (carryover)	The Jackson Metropolitan Library System has always expended funds from its major urban resource library grant to strengthen its reference and resource material collection. The reference tool, Magazine Collection, was acquired in FY 84 to provide immediate access to periodical information.
Fiscal Year 1985 (carryover)	In past years, the Jackson Metropolitan Library System has used MURL funds to acquire reference tools of particular interest to the business community. With the impending breakup of the system, funds were used in FY 86 to prepare the six counties to be able to continue adequate levels of services after the breakup.

Jackson/Hinds County	Acquired the services of a library management team.
Central Mississippi	Acquired the services of a bookkeeper to help set up a budget and purchase supplies.
Vicksburg-Warren County	Applied toward acquisition of a microcomputer system.

National or Regional Resource Centers

Metropolitan Library	Population Served
Jackson Metropolitan Library System	State

Fiscal Year 1985

This grant was approved by the Mississippi Library Commission Board as the first payment toward a project which would ultimately provide $100,000 toward an automated circulation system. The balance of the project funding would be provided locally. Previous LSCA grants helped the library convert its holdings to MARC format. The ultimate goal was to make the system's collection accessible to its own patrons and to the entire State through interlibrary loan. An automation consultant determined the needs for the system. However, progress toward complete specifications for the bid announcement temporarily halted because several of the participating counties were debating leaving the system.

Fiscal Year 1986

Jackson Metropolitan Library System--MURL funds were used to implement an integrated automated computer system for Mississippi's largest public library. The ultimate goal was to make the system's collection accessible to its own patrons and to the entire State through interlibrary loan. The first $956 spent in FY 85 was applied toward an automation consultant. The grant agreement was then amended to include automation of the 6-county area. The aim of the proposal was to prepare the individual areas to be able to continue service to patrons after the demise of the system, with the hope that all would be in a position to resume interlibrary loan service as soon as possible.

Although the system existed through September 30, 1986, acquisitions were to be assigned after the breakup as follows:

Jackson-Hinds	Acquired services of accounting firm to set-up automated accounting system	$10,273
Central Mississippi	Acquired cataloging software	5,314
Vicksburg-Warren County	Acquired microcomputer	2,126

Jackson-George Regional Library was scheduled as the second major library system in the State to receive assistance with a fully integrated library automation system. The withdrawal of Jackson-Metropolitan from the first project made funds available to the Jackson-George Regional Library system in time to meet deadlines for installation in their new headquarters facility.

The library retained an automation consultant. First choice entailed acquisition of an independent computer system for the regional library system. Further study and consideration revealed the advantages of obtaining equipment capable of working in conjunction with the computer system in place in Jackson County. The computer expertise available at the county level was invaluable in supervising the installation of the equipment and software. Management of the system was enhanced by the expertise of the county programming staff working with the library staff.

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population 100,000 or more	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	9	$106,022	4,917,584	1,146,166	23.3	$24,703 (carryover)
1985	9	314,900	4,942,000	1,128,646	22.8	71,797 (carryover)
1986	8	215,898	5,008,000	1,121,431	22.3	72,000 (carryover)
1987	9	383,180	5,008,000	1,121,431	22.3	85,440 (carryover)

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year			
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
St. Louis	State	$9,764	$27,449	$27,449	$32,707
Kansas City	State	9,659	28,421	28,421	33,757
Springfield	State	2,870	8,755	8,755	10,432
Independence	State	2,410	7,170	7,170	8,544

Fiscal Year 1984 carryover

The St. Louis Public Library used the funds to improve basic library resources in the areas of classical literature and pure science. The purchase of the 463-volume Loeb Classical Library filled voids in the collection and replaced worn, illegible editions. The purchase of titles recommended in the American Reference Books Annual filled areas in which the present science collection was insufficient to meet the needs of library clientele, and also replaced outdated material.

The Kansas City Public Library used the funds to add popular materials of lasting value to its collection. Areas added to the collection included how-to's, religion, medicine, plays, and the Sam's Photofacts series on videocassettes. New titles were added and worn materials in the retrospective collection were replaced.

The Springfield-Greene County Public Library used its share of the funds to purchase materials for its local history and genealogy collections.

The Independence Public Library used the funds to purchase high-interest, low-level materials to be placed in the branch libraries to serve the functionally illiterate.

Fiscal Year 1985 carryover

Four MURLs libraries received grants that enabled them to add needed materials to their collections in order to serve their areas a more effective manner. Additions included large-print materials, microforms, technical selections, social science, and humanities. These four libraries are major contributors to the State's interlibrary loan system which functions through the networks.

National or Regional Resource Centers

Metropolitan Library	Population Served
St. Louis Public Library	State
Kansas City Public Library	State
Springfield-Greene County Public Library	State
Independence (Mid-Continent) Public Library	State
St. Louis County Library	State

Fiscal Year 1984
carryover

The St. Louis Public Library ($100,000) used funds for salaries of interlibrary loan personnel, and for purchasing materials to strengthen the resource library, especially in the fields of applied science, foreign fiction, history, and genealogy.

The Kansas City Public Library ($50,000) purchased reference materials and materials for an electronic security system, and as partial funding for the development officer position.

The Springfield-Greene County Library ($25,000) purchased materials to expand and develop its collection in the areas of technology, engine repair manuals, and reference materials of all kinds, particularly in the computer field.

The Independence Mid-Continent Public Library ($50,000) purchased high-interest, low-level reading materials for young people and adults who have trouble reading, and placed them in the Adult Basic Education collection; replaced lost or damaged census microfilm; and purchased large-print books for nursing homes and resthomes in the 3-county area served by the Mid-Continent Public Library.

The St. Louis County Library ($50,000) purchased materials about business, real estate, and advertising; new titles in technical manuals, such as television, radio, auto mechanics, and household mechanics; microfilm and microfiche, including current and retrospective; business periodicals which are indexed; foreign language books; and audio materials.

Fiscal Year 1985
(carryover)

Grants were made to the five libraries in metropolitan areas of the State that make their substantial collections of materials available through the networks and through direct access to citizens. This relates to that part of the long-range program which recommends protection and preservation of collections in the metropolitan resource libraries.

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	84.7	$ 33,846	1,570,096	486,187	30.9	$ 33,846
1985	85.7	101,250	1,589,000	505,897	31.8	38,923
1986	86.7	69,428	1,606,000	512,665	31.9	39,000
1987	87.7	122,964	1,606,000	512,665	32.9	39,729

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year			
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Omaha	State	$22,000	$25,300	$26,000	$26,000
Lincoln	State	11,846	13,623	13,000	13,729

Fiscal Year 1984

The Omaha Public Library applied for funds to purchase microcomputer hardware and software to improve Statewide use of their resources. This equipment was used internally to improve library operation. It was also used eventually to tie into an automated library system. Lincoln and Omaha have developed plans to automate their library systems in a joint venture. Funding for this effort has not yet been appropriated.

The Lincoln City Libraries had originally applied for funding for an automated library system in cooperation with Omaha. When local funding for the system was not allocated, Lincoln amended the request and purchased a microcomputer and software. This microcomputer was used for both database searching and interlibrary loan purposes.

Fiscal Year 1985

The State library agency arranged grant support for Nebraska's two urban public libraries during FY 84-85. The following actions were undertaken, which met objectives of the State Plan: 1) development of a plan for use of urban resource library funds, and 2) negotiation of terms and funding for the urban resource libraries. MURLs funds were awarded to the Omaha Public Library for purchase of books, records, and audiovisual equipment for the Art and Music Department at the main library. The Lincoln City Libraries used MURLs funds for the purchase of microcomputer equipment and software, and a subscription to Wilsonline.

Fiscal Year 1986

Report not submitted as of January 13, 1988.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	4	$18,157	799,554	265,430	33.0	$6,900; $11,257 (carryover)
1985	4 & 5	55,818	876,000	286,335	32.7	6,995; 11,257 (carryover)
1986	7	39,201	911,000	288,842	31.6	6,995; 11,257 (carryover)
1987	7	70,254	911,000	288,842	31.6	8,214; 13,986 (carryover)

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Las Vegas	Southern Nevada	$11,257 (carryover)	$11,257 (carryover)	$11,257 (carryover)	$13,986
Reno	Northern region; State	6,900	6,995	6,995	8,214

Fiscal Year 1984	The Washoe County Library of Reno purchased materials needed to support libraries in the northeast region of the State.
Fiscal Year 1985	The Clark County Library of Las Vegas purchased library materials and met their goal of increasing the collection of materials available for southern Nevada. The Washoe County Library purchased materials to enhance the collection and serve the northwest region and, indirectly, the entire State, through the Statewide borrowing network.
Fiscal Year 1986	The MURL funds provided additional support at the Clark County Library-Las Vegas and the Washoe County Library-Reno in creating collections valuable to the entire State.

National or Regional Resource Centers

Metropolitan library	Population served
Clark County Library	State
Washoe County Library	State
Elko County Library	State

Fiscal Year 1986

The major portion of the grant was used to purchase equipment necessary for further development of the regional automated systems. Items purchased included computers, streamer tape drives, Winchester drives, a van, upgrades, modems, and software. These LSCA funds assisted local resources in meeting the needs of a rapidly growing population. The emphasis to date has been on the acquisition and installation of automated circulation and bibliographic control systems operating on a regional basis. To a large extent, this has been accomplished. Collection development to back up the system will be a priority in FY 87, and as hardware becomes obsolete and inadequate, its replacement will increasingly become necessary.

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,00	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	8	$159,270	7,373,538	796,951	10.8	$17,201 (carryover)
1985	8	473,243	7,427,000	789,182	10.6	50,163
1986	7	324,695	7,515,000	783,664	10.4	21,295
1987	7	575,898	7,515,000	783,664	10.4	59,893

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year			
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Newark	Regional or State	$17,201	$50,163	$21,295	$59,893
Jersey City	Regional or State	0	0	0	0
Paterson	Regional or State	0	0	0	0
Elizabeth	Regional or State	0	0	0	0

Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985

The Newark Public Library served as the major urban resource library in the State and purchased foreign language materials in Portuguese, Italian, German, and Spanish for adults and juveniles.

Fiscal Year 1986

Major purchases were made to update the Spanish collection with newer, more popular materials. Attention was also given to replacements of lost and worn books. The selection represented material of interest to the major Hispanic groups in the area: Puerto Ricans, Cubans, South Americans, and Caribbeans. All adult areas were included: fiction, history, biography, literature, art and music, how-to materials, phonograph records, and Spanish language videocassettes. Some funds were also spent for children's materials. Of the funds allocated for other languages, emphasis was placed on the Portuguese collection, with small additions of new publications in Italian, French, German, Polish, Russian, Hungarian, and Vietnamese.

Besides becoming part of the Newark Public Library collection, the above foreign language materials were also used for interlibrary loans to other libraries throughout the State.

The basis for an ongoing library conservation and preservation program was established. A conservator was hired to supervise the program and set up an inhouse conservation laboratory. Part-time bindery assistants were engaged and inhouse staff were trained in conservation techniques. Fragile materials in the Art Department, Special Collections, and New Jersey Reference were earmarked for restoration. Environmental conditions were improved, as suggested in the Northeast Documents Conservation Center Survey. Air conditioning, dehumidifiers, safety bars for the windows, and extra large-size cabinets for architectural drawings were purchased.

National or Regional Resource Centers

Metropolitan library	Population served
Newark Public Library (State Resource Center)	State

Fiscal Year 1985	Elizabeth ($45,245), Jersey City ($93,986), Newark ($70,020), and Paterson ($58,652) received funds for literacy materials, restoration and preservation of materials, microfilm and microfiche, and research and reference materials.
Fiscal Year 1986	Elizabeth ($3,349), Jersey City ($6,699), and Paterson ($5,383) received funds for literacy materials, acquisition of a microfilm reader, reference materials, and a black studies collection.

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	7	$28,608	1,300,188	331,767	25.5	$15,000
1985	7	87,104	1,367,000	341,978	25.0	21,776
1986	7	60,859	1,424,000	350,575	24.6	21,776
1987	7	108,250	1,424,000	350,575	24.6	26,876

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year			
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Albuquerque	State	$15,000	$21,776	$21,776	$26,876

Fiscal Year 1984 The Albuquerque Public Library purchased an IBM microcomputer with compatible printer and a 10-drawer microfiche storage cabinet. The microcomputer was used to fill interlibrary loan requests for magazine articles and to provide machine-readable records to be incorporated into a union list.

Fiscal Year 1985 The popular periodicals center at the main library, the Albuquerque Public Library (APL) system, was a central access point to paper and microform copies of popular magazine articles. The project has been LSCA-funded since its beginning. Its objectives were to increase citizen and library access to the materials and respond to periodical-related questions. Holdings were available to all citizens. Albuquerque Public Library staff did research, copied information, and mailed it free of charge. In 1984-85, the collection contained 510 titles and 53,754 microforms. The center handled 17,751 walk-in or telephone inquiries. Interlibrary loan requests were not distinguished by format, but the library agreed to record such requests for periodical materials in the future. The holdings list has been manually updated and distributed to 26 agencies in the State. Records were converted to machine-readable format to be integrated into APL's Computer Output Microform (COM) catalogs and, eventually into a Statewide union list. The library prepared an informational brochure to publicize the project.

Fiscal Year 1986 Funds were used to enhance the Statewide periodicals center at the Albuquerque Public Library through the purchase of microform backfiles, a microform cleaning machine, cabinets, binders for the paper copies, and project publicity materials.

The current collection includes 739 titles, and 18,191 inquiries were answered at the serials desk in 1985-86. Posters and information sheets advertising the collection and its availability were distributed to New Mexico libraries.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	18	$ 377,688	17,565,458	8,138,433	46.3	$ 99,381; $107,441 (c/o)
1985	18	1,119,356	17,567,000	8,136,802	46.3	518,262
1986	7	768,366	17,735,000	8,101,739	45.6	503,879
1987	7	1,358,568	17,735,000	8,101,739	45.6	619,963

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year			
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
New York	State	$73,773	$170,140	$170,140	$213,622
Buffalo	State	10,341	29,722	29,720	33,011
Rochester	State	6,204	23,148	21,972	26,466
Yonkers	State	4,136	20,957	20,957	22,981
Syracuse	State	4,136	18,765	18,765	21,148
Albany	State	2,068	14,383	0	0
Brooklyn	State	59,380	132,012	131,797	162,999
Queens Borough	State	46,784	109,135	86,335	139,736

Fiscal Year 1984

The New York Public Library purchased 2,636 items and entered them into the Metropolitan Interlibrary Cooperative System (MILCS) on-line database to enhance the subject collections and foreign language collections at the central library.

The Buffalo and Erie County Public Library purchased 660 items to strengthen and update the collections of the Science and Technology Department and the Business and Labor Department.

The Rochester Public Library used MURLs funding to search OCLC to do initial cataloging and to organize the inputting of the central library's collections.

The Yonkers Public Library strengthened its reference collection in the fields of business and technology.

The Onondaga County Public Library of Syracuse purchased 64 videocassettes of quality not generally available to the public through video rental stores.

The Albany Public Library purchased items to replace losses in the area of urban problems and in the literature of black culture.

The Brooklyn Public Library purchased 3,000 items for the reference collections of the library's 9 major divisions.

The Queens Borough Public Library acquired materials to bolster the local history holdings of its Long Island division, preserved fragile items in the local history collection, and purchased Corporate and Industry Research Reports for its business collection.

Fiscal Year 1985

The New York Public Library enriched the systemwide central library collections and services, used not only by residents of the immediate urban area, but by the the entire surrounding region.

The Buffalo and Erie County Public Library purchased the following: cassettes and phonographic records; materials on consumer health information, technology, directories, small business, urban development, social problems, natural history, botany, zoology, black studies, book publishing and printing, fiction, and art.

The Rochester Public Library purchased materials on engineering, psychiatry, medicine, child care, travel, music scores, art, architecture, photography, interior decorating, education, anthropology, psychology, real estate, investments, sales, foundation grants, social issues, associations, storytelling, children's authors and illustrators, and information storage and retrieval.

The Yonkers Public Library served as a regional reference center in the fields of business and technology. Funds were used to build up a large and diverse collection of periodicals and telephone directories, which were made available to other libraries and individuals within the region.

The Onondaga County Public Library of Syracuse purchased materials in the English collection.

The Albany Public Library used funds to replace lost titles, as identified by the automated circulation system.

The Brooklyn Public Library improved the reference collections in the children's room, youth services, art and music, history, languages, literature/fiction division, science and industry, social science, and the education/job information center.

The Queens Borough County Public Library enriched the collections of the central library in the areas of foreign language, children's literature, science and technology, the social sciences, music, literature and literary criticism, local history and newspapers, and facilitated public copying of the central library's resources on roll microfilm.

Fiscal Year 1986

The New York Public Library. The grant continued to help the library meet the high demand for specialized materials and the needs of various ethnic and multilingual groups.

The Buffalo and Erie County Public Library initiated a collection of compact discs, small business materials, materials in architecture and historic preservation, and assisted nearby government agencies in their collection development efforts.

The Science Division of the Rochester Public Library expanded their collections in the fields of dentistry, auto repair, aerospace, pumps/diesels/turbines, pets, and mathematics. Most of these titles were not available within the Pioneer Library System. The Art Division purchased slides on contemporary photographs and contemporary artists. They also expanded their book collection on American fashions and interior decorating, and added items to their collection of compact discs and cassettes.

The Yonkers Public Library provided access to specialized financial information, government publications via fiche index, and telephone directory information for the entire United States.

The Onondaga County Library in Syracuse purchased videocassettes, and acquired telephone directories on microfiche and microfiche readers.

The Brooklyn Public Library ($6,953) purchased reference materials for the library's nine major divisions which do reference work.

The Queens Borough Public Library acquired much-needed Chinese language materials. Other purchases included music and the performing arts, and law litigation. Funds were also used to meet pressing demands for microform equipment, copying facilities, videos, and telecommunications.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	13	$127,742	5,874,489	853,060	14.5	$30,000 (carryover)
1985	13	383,526	6,019,000	877,608	14.6	60,000 (carryover)
1986	13	264,315	6,165,000	904,846	14.6	60,000 (carryover)
1987	13	472,383	6,165,000	904,846	14.6	72,000 (carryover)

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year			
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Charlotte	State	$6,000	$12,000	$12,000	$14,400
Greensboro	State	6,000	12,000	12,000	14,400
Raleigh	State	6,000	12,000	12,000	14,400
Winston-Salem	State	6,000	12,000	12,000	14,400
Durham	State	6,000	12,000	12,000	14,400

Fiscal Year 1984 (carryover)

Grants of $6,000 each were made to the five qualifying libraries and the funds were spent as follows:

The Charlotte Public Library purchased 288 book titles on subjects for which the public library holdings were inadequate, to satisfy interlibrary loan requests.

The Greensboro Public Library purchased large-print books and Dun's Market Identifiers.

The Raleigh Public Library purchased 800 titles of popular adult nonfiction materials.

The Winston-Salem Public Library purchased 16mm films and educational videocassettes to lend locally and to neighboring libraries.

The Durham Public Library purchased multimedia bifokal kits and equipment (2 slide projectors and 2 slide/synchronizer recorders) for the Older Adult and Shut-in Service. Adult new readers and replacements, and additions of titles were identified. The library also acquired microfilm of the Durham Sun and the Carolina Times. Although the libraries were able to strengthen a variety of subject areas and collections with these grants, they increased their interlibrary lending by only 1.4 percent, instead of 5 percent as planned.

Fiscal Year 1985 (carryover)	The urban libraries continue to be important interlibrary loan resources, especially for smaller public libraries, but increasingly for other libraries as well, since four of the libraries are members of the Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET), and their holdings are available to all SOLINET/OCLC member libraries.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None designated by the State.

Metropolitan libraries

The five eligible municipal libraries received enrichment grants ($104,532) to help them establish, maintain, and improve services to one or more of the target groups, or one or more of the priorities and purposes of the 1984 LSCA Amendments.

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	1-7-85	$231,639	10,797,579	2,434,769	22.5	$220,749 (carryover)
1985	1-7-86	686,383	10,772,000	2,391,689	22.2	220,752 (carryover)
1986	1-7-87	467,032	10,752,000	2,343,155	21.7	231,639 (carryover)
1987	1-7-87	822,819	10,752,000	2,343,155	21.7	231,639 (carryover)

Cities with populations over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year			
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Cleveland	State	$54,667	$54,667	$54,667	$54,667
Columbus	State	53,740	53,740	53,740	53,740
Cincinnati	State	36,596	36,599	36,599	36,599
Toledo	State	33,819	33,819	33,819	33,819
Akron	State	22,469	22,469	22,469	22,469
Dayton	State	19,458	19,458	19,458	19,458
Youngstown	State	Declined	Declined	Declined	10,887

Fiscal Year 1984 (carryover)

MURLs grants were made to six of seven eligible Ohio public libraries; one chose not to participate. Projects undertaken by the recipients were designed primarily to enhance the specific collection areas identified by the libraries. As a result of this project, two newspapers in Dayton and two in Toledo were indexed for better accessibility. Photography items of historical interest were preserved and made accessible in Toledo. In Cleveland, 1,918 videocassettes were added to the collection, helping to raise the general circulation in the branches that housed them. The Cleveland Public Library also did a survey yielding a profile of videocassette users, which will be useful in future planning in Cleveland and other libraries. The Akron-Summit County Public Library added 6,412 volumes of adult new-reader materials that resulted in 979 circulations. Although the high technology and cultural arts materials that were the focus of the Public Library of Columbus and Franklin County program arrived late in the project year, it was estimated that the 5,000 patrons access objective was obtained. The Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County produced nine instructional videotapes designed to assist patrons in making more effective use of the library.

The project served 282,400 users. As Statewide resource centers, these libraries made their materials available to all users in the State. This was achieved through their participation in OCLC, which assists the major public libraries in locating materials for non-OCLC members.

Fiscal Year 1985
(carryover)

The Akron-Summit County Public Library added 2,798 books and 100 videocassettes to the collection. A catalog of library materials added to the collection was prepared. Copies were distributed to potential users of the service. Flyers to promote the service were prepared and distributed. The library also contacted the local cable company and placed a message regarding the project on the community bulletin board. Other libraries within the county were also contacted to promote the service.

For the year, a total of 161 persons registered, and the service was used 554 times; 1,241 books, 254 videocassettes, and 213 audiocassettes (from the local collection) circulated during this time.

As a result of using the library's automated circulation system of the Cincinnati Public Library, a list of children's materials missing-in-circulation or missing-in-inventory, was generated. By interfacing with automated vendor lists, availability of desired titles was determined. Copies of needed titles were purchased.

The Cleveland Public Library purchased videocassettes and equipment for the 15 branches and the completion of specially-designed security storage cabinets. The library received 608 videocassettes and used them in 878 programs. They were the basis for 18,043 circulations.

The patrons of the Public Library of Columbus and Franklin County have a much broader selection of materials to aid them in starting and running small business establishments than they had available before this grant. Library staff is knowledgeable about the collection and feel the grant enabled them to respond to the increasing demand by patrons for materials on small business. The grant also helped five of the large resource branches strengthen their services to outlying businesses. It added to the core collections of business materials in smaller branches. The Columbus Area Chamber of Commerce and the Small Business Administration have recognized the service the library is giving to the small business community, as well as enhancing the cooperative relationship between the library and these two agencies.

The Toledo-Lucas County Public Library established a microcomputer laboratory of equipment and software in a setting offering high visibility and the freedom to learn and explore. This pilot project has provided the library with a good test site, and it now feels it can choose hardware and software, establish procedures, and expand computer service to branch sites.

The Dayton and Montgomery County Public Library purchased 465 self-help-type videos, three cassette cabinets, six browser trays, a cassette shelf-list cabinet, storage boxes, and other supplies. The department formulated guidelines for circulation and use of the cassettes, and the cassettes were cataloged and entered into the computer database. After some delay, cassettes were made available for patron use, and in the last 2 months of the project achieved a circulation of 15,335.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	VII	$ 66,618	3,025,566	764,132	25.2	$16,787
1985	VII	205,558	3,226,000	803,014	24.9	51,184
1986	VII	143,990	3,298,000	817,707	24.7	51,184
1987	VII	253,587	3,298,000	817,707	24.7	62,636

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year			
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Oklahoma City	State	$8,897	$27,281	$27,281	$33,942
Tulsa	State	7,890	23,903	23,903	28,694

Fiscal Year 1984 — The grants continued services to users in the designated regional area but outside the tax base. Funds were used to purchase needed materials. Both libraries participated in the Statewide interlibrary loan networks.

Fiscal Year 1985 — The Metropolitan Library System (Oklahoma City) used its grant for additional materials to serve outlying sectors of the service area. Tulsa City-County Library's grant continued library services to residents outside its legal service area. Plans for future services were developed. The Department became aware that these funds should target special collections more specifically, and planned to modify contracts with these libraries for FY 86.

Fiscal Year 1986 — The Metropolitan Library System (Oklahoma City) acquired materials to serve the State's black population, large-print materials and supplemental materials in areas of highest interlibrary loan demand. Over 550 interlibrary loan requests were responded to.

The Tulsa City County Libraries purchased materials to better serve those outside their tax base. Materials included oil-related materials (25 percent), occult/astrology materials (25 percent), real estate materials (25 percent), investment materials (15 percent) and materials about dogs (10 percent). A total of 2,234 items were purchased.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	I-MURL-21/22	$ 57,153	2,632,843	472,007	17.9	$10,260
1985	I-85-6	170,003	2,668,000	471,239	17.7	30,027 (carryover)
1986	I-86-7	115,627	2,674,000	467,463	17.4	30,027 (carryover)
1987	I-87-8	205,050	2,674,000	467,463	17.4	35,837

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year			
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Portland	State	$7,950	$23,419	$23,419	$28,046
Eugene	State	2,310	6,608	6,608	7,791

Fiscal Year 1984

The two participating libraries provided Statewide interlibrary loan services.

Fiscal Year 1985 (carryover)

The Eugene Public Library made a significant improvement in the business collection, in reference, periodical, and circulating sources. Many of the books purchased were in the area of small business administration, a subject for which there is increasing and heavy demand in Eugene, as well as in the metropolitan area which falls outside of the city boundaries.

The improved business reference collection was used by the public, including nonresidents. A county library staff member provided reference service to county library users and interlibrary loan of circulating items to residents of Cottage Grove, Junction City, Florence, Oakridge, Springfield, Fern Ridge, and the unincorporated areas of the county. The business reference librarian has been active in promoting the updated collection.

The Eugene Public Library Foundation purchased a major business reference source, the Dun and Bradstreet Million Dollar Market during the grant year, and agreed to support the library's business collection in the same way the following year. Because of the improved collection, the library increased publicity of its business resources. During the grant period, the library subscribed to "Business Information From Your Public Library," a newsletter which reviews business sources, and distributed them to 100 local businesses.

The Multnomah County Library (Portland)

o Provided information resources throughout the State to businesses that wish to sell to the Federal Government.

- Purchased a set of Federal, military, and industry standards and specifications on microfiche.
- Purchased a microfiche reader-printer so the standards can be readily copied and disseminated.
- Selected and purchased support documentation on the procurement process.
- Provided information on the procurement process to the business community.
- Held workshops on "Selling to the Department of Defense," cosponsored by Multnomah County Library and the Department of Defense, "Small Business Conference: You Can Sell to the Government," cosponsored by Multnomah County Library and Service Corps of Retired Executives and the Small Business Administration.
- Numerous patrons made use of the materials in the Procurement Center, and nearly 3,000 microprints of standards and specifications have been made by business people using the Procurement Center.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State 's population	MURLs obligations
1984	XVI	$254,862	11,867,718	2,335,029	19.6	$135,206 (carryover)
1985	7	756,921	11,879,000	2,303,135	19.4	202,809 (carryover)
1986	7	517,189	11,901,000	2,270,656	19.0	202,809 (carryover)
1987	7	910,694	11,901,000	2,270,656	19.0	202,809 (carryover)

Cities with with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year			
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Philadelphia	State	$75,989	$118,440	$118,440	$118,440
Pittsburgh	State	44,494	62,263	62,263	62,263
Erie	State	10,296	15,413	15,413	15,413
Allentown	State	4,427	6,693	6,693	6,693

Fiscal Year 1984 (carryover)

The 75,989 in MURLs funds granted to the Free Library of Philadelphia was allocated to three central library departments for the purchase of major microform replacement backfiles. The departments and their allocations: the Microforms and Newspapers Department (MAN)--$48,840 for the replacement purchase of a backfile microfilm collection of the New York Times (1881-1961); the Government Publications Department--$19,129 for a microfiche backfile of the Congressional Hearings of the 86th and 88th Congresses (1959-1964); and the Mercantile Library--$10,020 for a microfiche backfile of Moody's Investor's Service (1952-1983). Several factors entered into the decision to select the departments and the specific microform titles. In the case of the MAN Department, heavy public use of the New York Times microfilm, daily wear and tear, and damage to existing film caused by old equipment necessitated the replacement of this important microfilm collection. The acquisition of the Congressional hearings on microfiche permitted the Government Publications Department to update an important resource through 1964, and to replace paper copy with fiche, which will free much needed stack space.

One of the major goals of the Free Library's Comprehensive Plan for the 80's: Goals, Objectives, Priorities and Strategies focused on the upgrading and strengthening of the business and general circulating collections of the Mercantile Library. Staff evaluations have identified specific areas of concentration. The replacement of the paper copies of a 30-year backfile of Moody's with microfiche was a major step in the upgrading and enhancement of the Mercantile Library's heavily used business collection. In all cases, paper copies made from the new microforms were available for interlibrary loans.

The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh purchased and made available materials by loan or photocopy to all libraries and Pennsylvania residents who requested them.

The Erie Public Library used funds to help small libraries with the purchase of materials. These materials were made available by loan or photocopy to all libraries and Pennsylvania residents who requested them.

The Allentown Public Library was a resource center for an area with a business and residential population of more than 300,000. The Library developed a plan for keeping reference resources current and broadly representative of area interests. MURLs funds were used to help small local libraries purchase those works of general interest that fell outside their budgets. Examples included the new Grove's Encyclopedia of Music, Fishbern's Medical Encyclopedia, and Magill's Survey of Short Fiction/Survey of Long Fiction. In addition, the Allentown Public Library accepted all area requests for computer-based reference searches.

Fiscal Year 1985
(carryover)

Of the $118,440 in MURLs funds granted to the Free Library of Philadelphia, $106,501 was allocated for the development of the adult collections of the Central Library. Specifically, ten Central Library departments were allocated $10,650 each for the general enhancement of their subject areas. The remaining $11,939 of the MURLs grant was allocated to the Central Children's Department for the purchase of new children's publications, as well as for backlist titles, especially picture books for preschool children. With the exception of $43,889 allocated to the Central Lending Library, the Music Department, the Mercantile Library, and the Central Children's Department for the purchase of circulating materials, the bulk of MURLs funds was used to update, strengthen, and enhance the collections of seven departments of the Free Library to reflect their transition from a circulating/reference to a reference/research function.

The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh allocated all of the funds to the various Departments in an effort to improve reference resources. Allocations were as follows:

Science/Technology	$16,000
General Reference	16,000
Pennsylvania	11,500
Music/Art	11,263
Business	4,000
Children's	2,000
Popular	1,500
TOTAL	$62,263

All materials purchased have become a part of the main library collection and are available to any resident of Pennsylvania through loan or photocopy.

The Allentown Public Library purchased books and audiovisual materials.

National or Regional Resource Centers

The two libraries served as resource centers, although they were not designated as such by the State.

Metropolitan Library	Population Served
Free Library of Philadelphia	State
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh	State

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh: Funds were used to purchase and install computer hardware to complete the automation of a systemwide circulation program. The program was intended to provide patrons with increased efficiency in locating appropriate materials and making them available through resource sharing.

The Bookmobile staff has been trained to search the database and enter reserves for materials; they currently share West Ends's terminals.

The barcoding of sound recordings, music scores, and compact discs facilitated their circulation through the automated circulation control system. Reference materials were also prepared for the on-line catalog.

The automated circulation control system has grown well beyond the original plan. As projected in the beginning, the object was to provide circulation control for books with a minimal number of terminals at each agency. The program now includes up to four circulation terminals at every branch, all media types, and eventually an on-line public access catalog and access to Pittsburgh District libraries.

The number of interlibrary loan requests has increased with a greatly improved fill rate as a result of tapping a greater number of collections. The need to refer materials has been appreciably reduced.

Resource sharing within the system has increased, with a much larger number of the Carnegie's own agencies participating in the process.

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	7	$ 69,644	3,196,520	919,261	28.7	$52,992 (carryover)
1985	7	206,769	3,245,000	919,261	28.7	69,644 (carryover)
1986	7	141,902	3,270,000	1,020,226	31.1	69,644
1987	7	250,523	3,270,000	1,020,226	31.1	69,644

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year			
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
San Juan	Commonwealth	$52,992	$61,954	$69,644	$69,644
Bayamon	Commonwealth	0	0	0	0
Ponce	Commonwealth	0	0	0	0
Carolina	Commonwealth	0	0	0	0
Mayaguez	Commonwealth	0	0	0	0

Fiscal Year 1984 (carryover)

With the assistance of the MURLs grant, the resources of the Puerto Rican collection at Carnegie Library and Ponce Library were made available through interlibrary loan to residents of San Juan, Carolina, Hato Rey, Loiza, Toa Alta, Toa Bajo, Valle Arriba Heights in Carolina, and Fair View in Trujillo Alto. A total of 710 new titles were selected and purchased to enrich the collections, and 1,032 were processed and distributed by Carnegie Library (972) and Ponce Library (60).

Fiscal Year 1985 (carryover)

San Juan Carnegie Library--According to priorities established, the following goals were achieved:

- o The library resources of the Carnegie Public Library were strengthened and enriched with new books purchased in the fields of Science, Reference, and Technology.
- o Periodical issues were purchased to serve the needs of clientele.
- o The resources of the Puerto Rican collection were improved with the addition of 1,692 new books. Through interlibrary loans, they were also available to libraries in the metropolitan area and the area public libraries of Caguas and Arecibo.
- o Four meetings were held with Carnegie Library personnel in order to evaluate the needs for the enrichment of the general circulation and reference collection.

National or Regional Resource Centers

Metropolitan Library	Population Served
San Juan Public Library	Commonwealth

Arecibo Public Library. The project was initiated in October 1986 and reported in the FY 87 annual report.

The Caguas Public Library--According to priorities established, the following major goals were achieved with FY 85 carryover LSCA funds:

- o Visits were made to the Caguas Public Library to determine needs and evaluate effectiveness of library services.
- o Purchased 396 new titles to enrich the reference collection of the library.
- o Purchased 37 new periodicals to serve the needs of users.

RHODE ISLAND

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	2	$20,496	947,154	156,804	16.5	$ 3,382
1985	2	60,724	953,000	155,717	16.3	9,898
1986	2	41,587	962,000	154,148	16.0	9,898
1987	2	73,701	962,000	154,148	16.0	11,972

Cities with populations over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year			
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Providence	State	$3,382	$9,898	$9,898	$9,898

Fiscal Year 1984 The Providence Public Library entered bibliographic data on its periodical holdings into its automated circulation system database. This enabled local public library users to access, by the on-line database or a printed list, information on periodicals owned by the Providence Public Library. The strength of this project was that local public library users were able to find out what periodicals were held by the library. In addition, by having access to such information, regional library centers were able to fill requests for periodical articles in a more efficient manner.

Fiscal Year 1985 The Providence Public Library grant was used to restructure the library's database searching service.

Fiscal Year 1986 Project carried over to 1987.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	III-C	$ 68,034	3,119,208	101,208	3.2	$ 20,000
1985	III-C	205,622	3,227,000	101,457	3.1	20,000
1986		141,641	3,300,000	0	0	0
1987		252,974	3,300,000	0	0	0

Cities with populations over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
Columbia	State	$20,000	$20,000	$ 0

Fiscal Year 1984

In the past, the Richland County Public Library (Columbia) used its MURLs grant to acquire books for the business reference collection. In FY 84, because of requests from the public and a desire on the library's part to expand the business collection, the acquisition of audio and videotapes was begun. Approximately 200 audio and videocassettes were purchased in areas of business, management, banking, law, marketing, accounting, and personnel management. The collection included popular books such as The One Minute Manager and Winning Through Intimidation and instructional cassettes such as How to Make Better Decisions and Understanding and Managing Stress. The new cassettes included business topics available to Richland County residents through normal library procedures and to residents of the neighboring counties of Calhoun, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lexington, Newberry, Orangeburg, Saluda, and Sumter Counties through interlibrary loan. Workshops were sponsored, bibliographies were prepared, and a prize-winning newsletter was created to make the business community in Richland County and surrounding areas aware of the services offered by the library.

Fiscal Year 1985

The Richland County Public Library used its $20,000 MURLs grant to purchase audio and videocassettes. Approximately 200 additional titles were acquired in the areas of accounting, banking, business management, law, marketing, and personnel management. Cassettes purchased for the collection included popular books such as Power! How to Get It: How to Use It, Twenty-Two Biggest Mistakes Managers Make and instructional cassettes such as How to Open a Restaurant and No Nonsense Delegation. The cassettes were publicized through articles in the newspaper and in the library newsletter.

Letters were sent to officers of 30 companies in the area informing them about the collection. Copies of the annotated list of cassettes were made available to various businesses. Also, copies of this list were bound and sent to participating libraries and a master list was maintained at the main library in Richland County. Due to the number of titles in the collection, the list was prepared on an Apple computer so new titles could be easily added.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	I-B-3	$ 99,241	4,590,870	1,446,602	31.5	$ 94,558
1985	7	296,677	4,656,000	1,444,326	31.0	94,558
1986	7	203,413	4,717,000	1,449,221	30.7	94,558
1987	I-B-2	362,071	4,717,000	1,449,221	30.7	111,200

Cities with populations over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Memphis	Regional	$23,639	$23,639	$23,639	$27,800
Nashville-Davidson	Regional	23,639	23,639	23,639	27,800
Knoxville	Regional	23,640	23,640	23,640	27,800
Chattanooga	Regional	23,640	23,640	23,640	27,800

Fiscal Year 1984	The MURLs funds were used to strengthen the collection of metropolitan libraries for use as regional resources.
Fiscal Year 1985	Funds were used to develop materials for blind and handicapped patrons.
Fiscal Year 1986	Funds were distributed to the four cities and used to strengthen the collection of metropolitan libraries for use as regional resources.

National or Regional Resource Centers

Metropolitan Library	Population Served
Memphis	State
Nashville-Davidson	State
Knoxville	State
Chattanooga	State

Fiscal Year 1984

The Area Resource Centers (ARC) were designed to provide improved library service outside the metropolitan areas of the State. Each library received $80,000 to provide answers to reference questions from regional and local libraries; books not available locally; photo duplication of needed materials; subject lists for distribution; and in-service training to county and regional library staffs. More than 36,000 requests for information, books, and articles were sent to the ARC system by public libraries outside the metropolitan areas of the State. The number of reference questions submitted and answered was up 18 percent. Of the nine libraries that did not use the ARCs in 1984, four do not have a telephone in the library, all were open very few hours per week, and all but one were less than 1,500 square feet. It was difficult for these libraries to provide the quality of library service that required ARC support.

Each ARC had immediate access to the list of holdings in the OCLC database. Through the computer terminal, ARCs quickly verified bibliographic information essential to filling requests for interlibrary loan. The four metropolitan public libraries in which the area Resource Centers were located supplied 87 pecent of the total fills. Current acquisitions of 41 Tennessee libraries incorporated into the OCLC database, in addition to the retrospective collections of the State's major resource libraries, provided an extensive on-line catalog of Tennessee holdings upon which the ARCs could draw.

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	12	$ 316,007	14,229,793	5,737,059	40.3	$127,351 (carryover)
1985	7	976,752	15,329,000	6,281,828	41.0	400,468 (carryover)
1986	7	686,409	15,989,000	6,563,953	41.0	400,468 (carryover)
1987	7	1,232,160	15,989,000	6,563,953	41.0	505,187 (carryover)

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Houston	State	$37,250	$110,008	$110,008	$133,487
Dallas	State	21,115	60,171	60,171	76,243
San Antonio	State	18,351	52,213	52,213	65,955
El Paso	State	9,933	28,373	28,373	36,297
Fort Worth	State	8,991	25,589	25,589	32,443
Austin	State	8,074	23,469	23,469	31,069
Corpus Christi	State	5,412	15,688	15,688	20,196
Lubbock	State	Declined	11,258	11,258	13,972
Arlington	State	3,744	11,665	11,665	16,734
Amarillo	State	3,489	9,904	9,904	12,746
Garland	State	3,248	9,497	9,497	12,538
Beaumont	State	2,751	7,872	7,872	9,654
Pasadena	State	2,624	7,778	7,778	9,337
Irving	Stae	Declined	7,287	7,287	9,396
Waco	State	2,369	6,515	6,515	8,149
Abilene	State	-	6,649	6,649	8,464
Odessa	State	-	6,532	6,535	8,506
Laredo	State	-	-	Ineligible	-

Fiscal Year 1984 (carryover)	Thirteen public libraries participated in the major urban resource libraries (MURLs) grant program. The libraries received grants totaling $127,351 to purchase library materials that would improve their ability to serve persons who reside outside of their tax-supported political subdivisions. Two libraries (Lubbock and Irving), which qualified for a MURLs grant, declined participation in the program for FY 85. The evaluation reports received from subgrantees at the end of the project year indicated that a total of 12,851 volumes of library materials were purchased with MURLs funds. As part of its grant application, each MURL included objectives for improving service to nonresidents.
Fiscal Year 1985 (carryover)	Seventeen public libraries participated in the MURLs grant program. The libraries received grants totaling $400,468 to purchase library materials which would improve their ability to serve persons who reside outside of their tax-supported political subdivisions. The evaluation reports received from subgrantees at the end of the project year indicate that a total of 19,342 library materials were purchased with MURL funds. As part of their grant applications, the MURLs included objectives for improving service to nonresidents.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	IV	$ 32,536	1,461,117	163,033	11.1	$15,000
1985	6	100,103	1,571,000	163,893	10.4	20,000
1986	6	70,385	1,652,000	164,844	9.9	20,000
1987	6	124,342	1,652,000	164,844	9.9	25,000

Cities with with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Salt Lake City	State	$15,000	$20,000	$20,000	$25,000

Fiscal Year 1984 Funds were used for interlibrary loan activities and the purchase of books.

Fiscal Year 1985 The MURLs project for FY 85 was designed to strengthen the business and science collection and the humanities collection of the Salt Lake City Public Library. The library has been a leader in the interlibrary loan network of Utah. All libraries in the State were eligible to benefit from interlibrary loan services rendered through the network. The expansion of the State's largest public library book collection made the Salt Lake City Public Library the focal point of retrospective interlibrary loan requests. The acquisition of materials was based upon interlibrary needs identified through surveys.

The specific titles selected were based upon the collection development plan of the city library. The project was evaluated in terms of the number of books purchased and the number of interlibrary loan requests received and filled by the city library. The regional area defined for the MURLs project was contiguous with the entire State. The range of population served, therefore, included all age, ethnic, and socioeconomic groups. This also contributed to meeting such legislative priorities as service to persons of limited English-speaking ability, residents of State institutions, physically handicapped, older persons, and residents of urban and rural areas with inadequate library service.

Fiscal Year 1986 The MURL project for FY 86 was successful in meeting the goal of strengthening the Business and Science and Humanities Collections of the Salt Lake City Public Library. In FY 86, over 900 new books were purchased with MURLs funds for these collections. The new titles were purchased to meet the needs identified by interlibrary loan requests, surveys, and analyses of the collections. The Salt Lake City Public Library supplied 992 books to Utah libraries during FY 86. This was an increase of 27 percent over FY 85.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	84-8	$116,432	5,346,499	1,438,412	26.9	$ 31,320
1985	85-7	349,500	5,485,000	1,473,924	26.9	94,016
1986	86-7	241,694	5,636,000	1,636,000	27.1	94,016
1987	87-7	431,788	5,636,000	1,636,000	27.1	117,005

Cities with populations over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Norfolk	State	$31,320	$31,338	$31,338	$39,005
Virginia Beach	State	0	0	0	0
Richmond	State	0	0	0	0
Newport News	State	0	0	0	0
Hampton	State	0	0	0	0
Chesapeake	State	0	0	0	0
Portsmouth	State	0	0	0	0
Alexandria	State	0	31,338	31,338	39,005
Roanoke	State	0	31,338	31,338	39,005

Fiscal Year 1984

The Norfolk Public Library used funds to purchase microfilmed back issues of 73 magazines as well as Barron's Business Weekly and The Washington Post. Reference books were also purchased.

Fiscal Year 1985

The Norfolk Public Library purchased major reference titles such as the Book Review Index 1965-84, the Biography and Genealogy Master Index, and Variety Film Reviews. It also purchased the Kentucky census records on microfilm. New equipment to assist interlibrary loan operations included four telecopiers.

The Alexandria Public Library purchased books to augment the business, management, high technology, and foreign language collections.

The Roanoke Public Library purchased three microcomputers to assist with circulation demands, and six microfilm readers to improve access to the periodicals collection.

Fiscal Year 1986

Alexandria Public Library purchased books to augment the business, management, high technology, and foreign language collections.

Norfolk Public Library purchased back issues of periodicals on microfilm or microfiche for the Feldman Audiovisual Department and the Business/Technology/Social Science Department. These purchases added significantly to the library's outstanding periodical collection.

Roanoke Public Library purchased six microcomputers to assist with inhouse communication, inventories, and interlibrary communication. Furniture and library materials were also purchased.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	VI	$ 90,574	4,130,233	823,647	19.9	$18,023 carryover
1985	5	272,463	4,276,000	823,331	19.3	47,327 carryover
1986	5	187,143	4,349,000	931,256	18.8	47,327 carryover
1987	4	333,188	4,349,000	931,256	18.8	62,639 carryover

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Seattle	State	$10,814	$28,396	$28,396	$37,270
Spokane	State	3,749	9,844	9,844	13,217
Tacoma	State	3,460	9,087	9,087	12,152

Fiscal Year 1984 (carryover)

Although the grants were awarded and the contracts signed in FY 84, the funds were not expended or obligated until FY 85. The objective of the program was to improve access to the collections of the major urban resource libraries. The qualifying libraries were Seattle Public Library, Tacoma Public Library, and Spokane Public Library.

The Seattle Public Library answered approximately 147,000 on-site reference questions and approximately 80,000 telephone questions from nonresidents, and provided 5,103 interlibrary loan items to other agencies.

At the Spokane Public Library, 26.7 percent of on-site reference requests, 37.7 percent of telephone questions and 19.8 percent of interlibrary loan requests at the main library were from nonresidents.

At the Tacoma Public Library, 25 percent of on-site reference requests, and 17 percent of telephone questions were from nonresidents. Fifteen hundred nonresidents were eligible for interlibrary loan services.

Fiscal Year 1985 (carryover)

Utilizing the evaluation criteria from the FY 86 annual program, the objective and achievements of the program were:

Objective: To continue access to the collections of the major urban resource libraries for the citizens of the State of Washington.

Results: Seattle Public Library: Approximately 200,000 on-site and telephone reference questions from nonresidents and 5,122 interlibrary loan items provided to other agencies.

Spokane Public Library: 24.1 percent of on-site reference requests, 29.1 percent of telephone questions, and 28.1 percent of interlibrary loan requests at the main library were from nonresidents.

Tacoma Public Library: 25 percent of on-site reference requests were from nonresidents. 17 percent of telephone questions were from nonresidents. 6,300 nonresidents were eligible for interlibrary loan services.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

WISCONSIN

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal Year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	85-180 & 182	$101,730	4,706,195	806,828	17.1	$16,469 (carryover)
1985	86-26 and 28	302,348	4,745,000	804,149	16.9	95,240 (carryover)
1986	87-13 and 15	206,458	4,766,000	791,556	16.6	95,240 (carryover)
1987	87-NA	364,829	4,766,000	791,556	16.6	95,240

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year			
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Milwaukee	Regional	$9,130	$74,288	$74,288	$74,288
Madison	Regional	8,090	20,952	20,952	20,952

Fiscal Year 1984 (carryover)

The Milwaukee Public Library ($8,090) purchased three cathode-ray terminals (CRTs) and related communications equipment to enable personnel at the Central Library and two branches to query the on-line circulation system for holding information and patron eligibility.

The Madison Public Library conducted an after-school program for latchkey children. Some of the aspects of the program were difficult to measure, but the project administrator determined (in some cases through sampling) that 1,152 children attended the various programs; 45 percent of the children attending did not have a parent at home; 75 percent of the children were 6-8 years old; and 10 percent of the children were "new" library users. Word-of-mouth and brochures were effective in publicizing the program. A positive aspect of the project was the contact established with school Instructional Materials Center directors. A major difficulty was targeting latchkey children without labeling them negatively.

Fiscal Year 1985 (carryover)

The Madison Public Library provided residents with the adult books they wanted to read and acquired educational and informational materials on videocassettes. Surveys indicated an increase in the percentage of documents delivered within 30 days, as well as an increase of 200 percent in the circulation of videocassettes.

Milwaukee Public Library: Six new technology learning centers were established, staff were trained in the use of equipment and the centers were widely publicized. In the first 4 months of operation, there were 858 trainees in the use of microcomputers, 1,991 user's of library-owned software, and 341 user's of compact disc players.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

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